THE SURVEY

Vol. LXIX. No. 6 MONTHLY June 1933

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SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

Publication Office, 10 Ferry Street, Concord, N. H.
General Office, 112 East 19 Street, New York, to which all correspondence should be addressed.

THE SURVEY—Monthly—$3.00 a Year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3.00 a Year

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SO THEY SAY

The mural painter must give himself to the wall.—*Jose Marie Sert, Spanish artist.*

College should be as unlike the world as possible.—*William Lyon Phelps, Yale University.*

To begin with, a good social worker never blames anyone for anything.—*New York Junior League Girl.*

Idle men should be penalized, fined, by being put to work—governmental work.—*Bernarr Macfadden in Liberty.*

We are a peace-loving people seldom paying pensions for more than three wars at a time.—*Editorial, Boston Post.*

Our nation is resting comfortably after a paralytic stroke.—*Joseph McGoldrick, Department of Public Law, Columbia University.*

If there is one field that cries aloud for mergers and more mergers it is the field of philanthropy.—*Mrs. August Belmont, New York.*

Let us pray that our general citizenry may have the common sense not to expect easy exits from hard situations.—*Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, New York.*

The trouble you see about you is not the end of the world but merely the end of much folly and miscalculation and stupidity.—*Walter Lippmann, New York.*

The profession of social work is rooted in lay soil. It either gets along with the layman or it fails.—*Eduard C. Lindeman, New York School of Social Work.*

The manner in which the child eats his food is the real opening into his character.—*Eugenie Lorenburg, child psychologist, Jean Jacques Rousseau School, Geneva.*

Civilization cannot progress without prophets but there are some voices crying in the wilderness that belong there.—*Bart Andress, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.*

The only protective coloration which the young person of today can assume comes from the rouge-pot and the cocktail shaker.—*Henry Noble MacCracken, president, Vassar College.*

When we talk in millions and billions of dollars there is always the danger that money itself will be expected to effect the cure.—*Annual report, New York Catholic Charities.*

It is to those whom we call fanatics that we owe practically every step that has been made in our slow journey toward a better world.—*Dr. J. L. Biggar, The Canadian Red Cross Society.*

The working of American welfare practices in depression is merely an exaggerated example of the way they always work.—*James M. Williams in Human Aspects of Unemployment and Relief.*

Committing crimes is so safe today that a man with any sporting instinct and not much in the way of ethics will not hesitate to take a chance.—*Dr. Walter N. Thayer, Jr., state commissioner of correction, New York.*

Perhaps the most influential part of a man's education comes not from the school he attends but from the community in which he lives and from the work by which he makes his living.—*Glenn Frank, president, University of Wisconsin.*

There is only one way to administer relief to intelligent people and that is to determine the need beyond a doubt and then send the wife and mother a check to be cashed and used as she pleases.—*William B. Rodgers, Pennsylvania State Emergency Relief Board.*

One of the encouraging things in these days of stress is the recognition of the pervasive implications of economic issues to workers in every field of sociology—indeed the realization that economics means—society.—*Professor Felix Frankfurter, Harvard University.*

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Photograph by Margaret Bourke-White

THE SMILE WITHOUT GUILE OF LETCHWORTH (*see p. 224*)

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THE SURVEY

June
1933

Volume LXIX
No. 6

Get Help Through

A GREAT hope hangs on legislation passed and pending in these last weeks of the special session of Congress. That hope is that we have begun at length to work out prevention and protection with respect to unemployment along lines more civilized than our enforced idleness and disaster relief of today.

The primary purpose of the first of these measures to pass, the Wagner-Lewis Act carrying an appropriation of half a billion dollars, is to get national help through to unemployed wage-earners and their families. Last July three fifths as much was voted by Congress in the form of relief loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. For weeks this spring, the last of its $300 millions dwindling, the RFC was making day-to-day decisions. Local bodies could not plan ahead. The week the Wagner-Lewis bill passed, seven states were at the end of their tether. That merely visualized the unaccountable thing that so scientific, efficient and generous a nation as ours could still administer relief, after three and a half years of mass unemployment, on a stop-gap, piecemeal basis—with neglected rural-industrial areas, where four- and five-year-old children have gone undernourished most of their lives; with great cities where for long stretches aid has been shut off; and with relief standards in many localities which ignore rents and temporize with hunger. The field staff of the RFC, state emergency administrations, local citizens committees, and established social agencies, both public and private, have striven to bring order out of this chaos. Infinite spendings of time, money, heart and skill have been put into emergent efforts. That some communities and districts have lifted themselves out of the ruck, only shows more clearly how the help we have extended has failed to cover the country, span the calendar, or conserve the decencies of life.

The governor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who in the fall of 1931 set up the first state relief administration and underpinned it with the income tax, is now President. The social worker, Harry L. Hopkins, whom he then made state director, he has now made federal administrator. More is involved than a political election, the sequence in cast of characters, the shift in scene from state to nation. There is a new basis for action: grants—not loans; freedom with respect to half the total; the matching principle for the rest; planning for at least three months ahead. In New York, the inauguration of the state fund not only backed up but spurred on county and city appropriations and lifted local standards and personnel. The introduction of such a procedure, nationally, offers the chance to integrate resources and leadership—federal, state, local.

THE relief bill is one of a group of related measures that bear on mass unemployment—the public works and industrial coordination sections of the recovery bill, and the long fought for federal-state employment-service bill. The strategy of these measures is to lower the relief load by public works that will open up employment opportunities and stimulate private business; and in turn will cut down the need for emergent works by coordinating and reinvigorating normal industrial operations and by the skillful replacement of labor. An affirmative shove all along the line, making for a revival of purchasing and providing power. There is no sound basis, however, for anticipating that $500 millions for relief now will last out any more than the $300 millions voted last summer. We have yet to close those yawning gaps in our coverage of relief needs. We confront employments permanently destroyed, municipalities half-bankrupt, and an incalculable overhang of dislocated, discouraged folk, depleted physically and spiritually. The pressure of the relief load should be behind steps toward industrial recovery, but the easement of that load must come the other way round, and work back.

Unquestionably, when signs of recovery multiply there will be agitation to slash relief. It will be at this stage that relief administrators and social workers must stand their ground, if constructive gains are not to be wiped out. Just as today, in the midst of inaugurating complicated machinery, they must see that help gets through to people in distress.

P. U. K.

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Step-Children of Relief

By GERTRUDE SPRINGER

OUT of a hodge-podge of figures gathered up and down these United States one day in late March social workers have put together a mosaic of our homeless citizenry, a composite picture of the men, women and children who must turn to the shelter of a shanty-town, a jail or a charity for a place to lay their heads at night. It is a cold numerical picture that the committee has drawn —there were so many men of such and such ages, so many women, so many families with so many children—but behind the long array of figures, classified and analyzed by Nels Anderson of Columbia University, are disturbing glimpses of how hundreds of thousands of disinherited Americans were living on March 22, 1933. Here are the sordid jungles and shacks alongside dumps and railroad tracks, the odorous mass lodging-houses of cities, the bleak, bare rooms in missions and flop-houses, the fetid town jails. And through them all shuffles the aimless procession of the homeless, certain today only of the uncertainty of tomorrow.

This census of the homeless was the second undertaken this year by the Committee on Care of Transient and Homeless of the National Social Work Council. The data gathered in three days in January proved so fragmentary that a second, more intensive, effort followed. The present count is frankly only a sample. Its findings must be multiplied several times to gain a true numerical picture of the situation, but there is no reason to think that such multiplication would change its human aspects except as to volume. The count reached into 765 cities in the forty-eight states and touched the activities of some three thousand organizations, public and private, including 606 branches of the Salvation Army, which accept responsibility in some degree for the shelter of the homeless. Incomplete reports were received from four large cities, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and Los Angeles, and very inadequate reports from cities of less than 25,000. Of the 3115 cities or towns of more than 2500 population, 2350 were unreported as were the 13,000 incorporated communities of less than 2500. If the census had covered these communities and had included all the hitch-hikers and freight-train riders, the count of 201,596 made on March 22 would, Mr. Anderson estimates, have been multiplied by five or six.

Only when the homeless of the forty-eight states are added up do the figures become impressive. Community by community, state by state, even granting that the figures represent only 20 percent of the problem, they are not too large to stagger resources or to defeat intelligent treatment. Only ten states reported more than 5000 homeless, and four —California, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania—more than 12,000.

There are, it may be deduced from the statistical sample, three kinds of homeless Americans. Largest in numbers are the resident homeless who, without any settled habitation, remain in their own community, crowding the shelters afforded by public and private welfare agencies, throwing up crazy shacks of their own in open spaces, living a catch-as-catch-can existence—the stepchildren of organized relief. From these are recruited the local wanderers who mill around their own states, tramping and hitch-hiking from one town to the next and back again, beckoned on by the rumor of a job or of more and better relief, sharing with the resident homeless such casual shelter as they can find, unwelcome wherever they go. A season or two of this and the more adventurous take to the longer roads, to the freight trains and the highways that invite to distant and greener fields. These last are our national homeless who have lost their right of settlement, their legal claim to the protection of any community—the pariahs of organized relief.

Only by large categories does the census reveal just who are these homeless of the land. Of those enumerated in shelters provided by communities the great majority, 145,742, were males unattached to families, 7970 were females likewise unattached, and 14,187 were members of 3155 transient families, 5544 of them children under fifteen. In addition, the count covered 33,697, among them 1956 women, who lived without benefit of organized shelter. Some half of them were found in shanty-towns, the rest in jungles or box-cars, sleeping on docks, in depots, wherever they could find a resting place.

THE tabulation by ages was not as complete as by sexes, but even so it indicates clearly that the problem of the homeless is not a problem of youth but of middle-age. The figures show that, alarmists to the contrary, only about 10 percent of the homeless are boys under twenty-one, while somewhere between 30 and 40 percent are men past forty-five, inevitable recruits for the army of those who seem foredoomed never to work again. All of which means that for every homeless youth in the land for whom the future holds at least the hope of a job, there are probably six destitute men past the dead-line of reemployment. There, if you please, is something for social agencies to think about. The unattached women, while forming about 8 percent of the homeless legion, were generally younger than the men. In the regions favored by transients, the South and the Southwest, almost a fourth of them were girls under twenty-one. Lone women past thirty were rarely found.

Benevolent society gave shelter to its homeless that March night in a variety of ways. Private social agencies took in 120,798, about a third of whom were under the roof of the Salvation Army. Public shelters, such as municipal lodging-houses, registered 21,427. Jails and police stations were the resort of 11,487. These last were chiefly in small cities and towns where no other shelter is provided. If the truth were known about the thousands of small communities unreached by the census, the town jail would probably appear as the Great American Shelter with its chief single rival the shanty-town or jungle which asks no questions of its denizens and imposes no rules, where the individual makes his last stand against the regimentation of the mass shelter.

While the March census affords a general view of the

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homeless of the nation, a close-up of the homeless of a state is afforded by a study made in Pennsylvania by Morris Lewis of the Committee on the Care of Transient and Homeless in collaboration with the Division of Research and Statistics of the State Department of Welfare. "Of all the people who in the course of a year stop at least one night in Pennsylvania approximately 600,000 find it necessary to ask for food and lodging for which they cannot pay."

In its general outline this wandering army, at least a third of whom are Pennsylvanians, follows the national picture of which it is of course a part. One out of seven of the males is under twenty-one; one out of five is a Negro, usually with a more definite objective than his white mate-of-the-road. The proportion of colored boys to colored adults is smaller than among the whites. They grow venturesome, it appears, at a later age. It appears too from this study that the resident homeless and the transient do not differ greatly in their general characteristics. Age range, sex and marital status are about the same. Education is somewhat higher among the transients, who indeed are rarely illiterate. From which Mr. Lewis draws the reasonable conclusion that the resident homeless are the springs that feed the stream of national transiency and will continue to feed it until communities and states accept their clear and definite responsibility for treatment at the source where the problem is localized and wholly manageable.

As soon as the homeless take to the road the difficulties of dealing with them on anything approaching a humane basis multiply enormously. Settlement laws vary from state to state and often from town to town. In Pennsylvania "the twenty-four-hour treatment"—a night in an almshouse, an inadequate meal—is about all that is accorded even Pennsylvanians who step out of their own bailiwick.

Added to the legal barrier to intelligent treatment of the wandering homeless is the passive barrier of a community attitude which ignores the problem and denies responsibility. "We intend to have a heart and to be humane plus," says a local Pennsylvania poor officer, "But we intend to encourage these people to pass us by. As you note they are sheltered in the jail."

"We are all mindful of this futile wandering of large masses of people," says Mr. Lewis. "We deplore this aimless flight, and yet we do no more than force the continued movement of these searching miserable men." That something can be done about it under existing Pennsylvania laws Mr. Lewis and his associates are convinced. Their conviction is expressed in a proposed program which would set up a planning committee for transient and homeless with its own director, under the State Emergency Relief Board, to unify policies and coordinate services. State and local registration bureaus would be established and community and state preventive and protective programs developed which would utilize all existing facilities. So far as possible transients would be treated individually in the various communities. When this failed they would be directed to service centers in some twelve suitable communities where the state would assume responsibility for their care and treatment.

This program of state and local treatment is an example of the integrated city-state-nation planning urged by the Committee on Care of Transient and Homeless as a means of insuring humane treatment for the individual dislocated from a normal way of life in his own community and of checking the growing ranks of those who have lost all their legal, social and economic moorings. "Let's stop this senseless passing on," says the committee. "Making relief for the homeless difficult is no substitute for adequate planning."

As a taking-hold point for communities that are ready to end "this senseless passing on" the committee outlines the steps by which the size and nature of the local problem may be determined and local resources mobilized in the organization of a program that will go beyond "twenty-four-hour treatment." The committee holds no brief for the mass shelter, but since at this time it seems indispensable, it outlines adequate shelter organization and suggests minimum standards for care and service.

It is apparent from the information gathered by the committee and others that the time has passed for considering homeless and wandering Americans in terms of an emergency. Their number is growing. Youths, women and families are swelling the stream. Ruthless passing on by small towns, mass treatment by cities, hasten the processes of human disintegration and threaten to create a new class of national nomad paupers. The new federal relief law permits the use of federal funds by the states for the care of the destitute without legal residence. But unless these funds are used purposefully in an orderly plan in which states and communities participate, they may in the long run work more harm than good. Present methods of treating the homeless are creating a social problem that, prosperity or no prosperity, will take a generation to liquidate.

A.D. 1933

BY RUTH DOUGLAS KEENER

BEHOLD this marvel now of humankind:
That men, defrauded, still are strong to find
Courage at night to plan ingenious schemes
Of earning meager bread, that there still gleams
Within their minds the promise of success
If they but reach beyond their weariness,
That in the morning hope sufficient soars
To send them knocking on indifferent doors.

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Detroit's New District Plan

By ELLA LEE COWGILL
Recently Metropolitan Secretary, Detroit Council of Social Agencies

IN spite of all the trials and tribulations, the eliminations, and the crises that have attended social work in Detroit this past year or so, a considerable portion of the citizenry are of the opinion that it might have been worse. For in the very teeth of the depression, the Detroit Council of Social Agencies, through district councils covering the whole metropolitan area, set going a device for general cooperation, for effective community planning and for citizen participation which has taken a good many creaks out of the laboring social machinery.

Early in 1932 a good share of the people of Detroit found themselves confused and frustrated in their efforts to deal with the tremendous human problems of the depression. There were many complaints of neglect and of malingering. There was undeniable duplication of work and waste of money. Neighborly folk who wanted to help those in need were discouraged by the frequent discovery that their efforts were interfering with the clear-cut programs of established social agencies.

The demonstrated fact that duplication of effort had been minimized in the two localities where the Council of Social Agencies had been experimenting with district councils, gave the lead for the city-wide extension of the plan discussed and approved at a meeting of representatives of the social agencies. The first step in each district was to call together the ex-officio leaders, the ministers, school principals, social workers, and fire and police inspectors, with a good sprinkling of deeply concerned laymen. This group constituted itself the District Council with immediate responsibility delegated to an executive committee, the chairman of which represents the district in the Council of Social Agencies and participates in its general social planning for the city.

At first these committees groped their way somewhat, for to many of their members social work was a new, unmapped field of thought. But gradually, under the guidance of the chairmen, who include three employment managers, an engineer, two judges, a newspaper man, two school people and a Y. M. C. A. secretary, they rid themselves of big city confusions and became more like small-town folk with natural leaders coming to the fore, with everyone finding common ground in the discussions and enjoying the recognition and sense of participation which many of them had missed in the over-all city organization.

The executive committees meet every month to consider the changing conditions and problems in their communities. These people know every crevice and corner of their districts and have a sense of responsibility for the welfare of the people living there. Sore spots that were overlooked when the city as a whole was considered are brought to light. Neglected facilities are rediscovered and put to use. The regular reports of the departments of health and of public welfare supplied to each district, with their statistics on morbidity, prevalence of contagious diseases, rates of dependency and the like, offer points for vigorous action.

The chief purpose of the general district meetings, monthly or quarterly, is to acquaint the people of the community with the needs and facilities of the district and to bring general discussion to bear on the plans and projects of the executive committee. A notable by-product has been a rising level of understanding of social work. The meetings differ as the neighborhoods differ. Some are held in clubs or large church houses, others in settlement houses or schools; some are formal, others informal; all are frank and friendly.

At a recent typical district meeting about a hundred people were present, including lawyers, doctors, real-estate dealers, landlords, an Italian priest, the rabbi of the Reformed Jewish Synagogue, the rector of an exclusive Episcopal church, and a leading colored physician. The chairman was the dean of the engineering school of one of the state colleges. The neighborhood faced an acute problem of rentals and evictions. Because the department of public welfare had no money for rents, ten to twenty families were being evicted from their homes every day. A way out was proposed by a real-estate man with a former corporation counsel giving a legal opinion. A plan by which delinquent taxes could be applied on rents of welfare clients was later drawn up by a small committee and passed on to the common council and the mayor. It was never accepted in its entirety, but it became the basis of much constructive action.

ONE of the councils which has a school-attendance supervisor as chairman and a Negro lawyer as vice-chairman, is in a newly developed section of the city, built up largely with the small homes of industrial workers including literally every nationality and race found in cosmopolitan Detroit. The department of welfare has kept the wolf from the door of many of the people. A small section of the district is an exclusive residence community. At one of the early meetings, held in a shabby settlement house, the very mixed gathering sat around at little tables in most friendly fashion. The welfare department was at that time feeding large numbers of people at cafeterias, with considerable opposition from the community. The program committee had thought that a good presentation of the plan might bring about a better feeling. The subject was carefully presented and the advantages of the method emphasized—but the audience remained cold. The chairman asked for discussion. At first there was silence, then a colored man got to his feet. "I don't like to say anything here," he said, "I know the city is doing the best it can, but this is very bad for my people. For years we have been trying to teach our race the value of the family dinner table and to have the parents feel responsible for feeding their own children. But now, by this plan, you take all that away." The audience began to warm up. Presently a Pole spoke up: "I don't know what the city ought to do. We have to have food and if this is the only way to get it, we will have to take it this way, but my girl—she goes to highschool—she doesn't like to be seen going to the cafeteria."

After the meeting samples of the cafeteria food were served. Everyone sat at the little tables and ate, but while

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they ate, they talked about how they could rid their community of what they felt was a menace to its people. Skill of presentation had not changed honest opinion. When a new supervisor went into this district and recommended that the cafeteria be discontinued, she was backed by the entire community.

Always at these general meetings in each district there are reports from standing committees, which include case work, clothing, health, recreation and interpretation.

The manner in which the clothing committees work has already been told in The Midmonthly Survey (A Clothing Pool, January 1933, page 28) but the accomplishments of the recreation committees are equally entitled to a word. With drastic cuts in the budgets of public and private agencies most recreation activities must be carried on, if at all, by volunteers. Several of the districts have developed such interesting and profitable projects on a volunteer basis that the central recreation committee is now planning a city-wide cooperative volunteer program. Each district committee will canvass all facilities in its territory and will arrange definitely for needed extensions and additions. The central committee will recruit and train volunteers and assign them as they are called for from the districts. Workers are to be selected from three sources—from the clients of the department of public welfare, who will serve on the wage-work plan; from clubs and churches; and from professional people, temporarily unemployed.

The district plan has reemphasized the fact that there is an abundance of good will in Detroit, as in every other community. In days of prosperity this fact was almost forgotten, and it was assumed that most community services must be carried on by employed workers. When hard times came—and they are very hard in Detroit—good-will seemed to spring up spontaneously on all sides. Social workers were often disturbed and irritated because the work of these well-disposed people did not follow in the grooves which their techniques had made. Machinery was needed to coordinate organized social work and unorganized neighborliness. In a small community such coordination is natural and easy. In a large city, where social planning is largely on a citywide basis, it is hard for the individual or for the small church or club to know where to fit into the general scheme. The district plan, by breaking the city down into the pattern of a small community, tends to overcome this difficulty and to give everyone a definite part in harmony with the citywide program.

A Probation Officer Comes Up for Air!

By PARKER L. NORTON

Formerly Chief Probation Officer, Bridgeport, Connecticut

WHAT a pity we have to grow up! Of course some of us don't grow, and I recall with moderate envy the peaceful career of Sadie who for several decades has thrice daily found supreme bliss in her vigorous imitation of the shrieking, rumbling, hissing train which passes the asylum where she will doubtless pass the rest of her vegetative existence.

Lacking Sadie's easy satisfaction with life as she finds it, and priding myself on being a modernist and scientifically minded and all that, I still somewhat bewail the long line of wrecked illusions lying in the ditches along the highway from the yesterdays to now.

Not the least of my regrets is the enchanting prospect of reincarnation. How pleasant to escape the disappointments of the past, the confining reality of the present, and step forward a few centuries into the future to contemplate the new social order which would be tomorrow's fulfillment of the vague beginnings of today. Surely I may be pardoned for confessing to a suppressed desire for further knowledge concerning the probable status of my chosen profession at a time when the chemical compounds now responding to my name may be forming new combinations east o' the sun or west o' the moon.

What will the probation officer be like about 2033? Will he even be? Will he have followed the tithing-man and the witch doctor, the priests and the kings into the respectable oblivion of cloistered museums? Will he have taken on new titles and be working through new methods toward new goals? Or will he still retain his present indefinable and precarious balance between two groups—tolerated by the police as an inefficient sentimentalist and patronized by the trained case worker as an infant prodigy with some promise but little adequate preparation?

Possibly at the beginning of another century the fourth generation then starting on its scientifically determined daily program will be so systematically supervised by some type of behavioristic nurses to make quite superfluous any additional attention after this pre-school period of correct conditioning in the home—if the home itself is not by that time a museum piece.

Perhaps in that enlightened century, after endless tussles with truants and other maladjusted victims of our educational mill, the average school board will have awakened to the necessity of fitting the school to the physical, emotional and mental needs of child life, and through this change will have eliminated at least half the problems of the probation officer.

At the present moment, however, in consideration of the comparative infrequency of intelligent parenthood, together with the blissful ignorance of applied psychology possessed and practiced by the average schoolma'am, I feel inclined to rise to the defense of my fellow probation "experts" and insist that just now we should be accepted in social-work circles as at least necessary evils—and at times even more necessary than evil.

Of course, it must be granted that there are misfits among the many thousands of probation officials herding misguided youth and protesting parents through the hundreds of juvenile and adult courts in this adolescent nation of ours. Political lame-ducks seeking temporary solace till some juicier plum drops into their prayerful palms; disappointed maidens of uncertain age and certain temper finding a vicarious satisfaction in the marital messes of broken families; embryo lawyers more concerned with legal technicalities than with childhood needs; peripatetic pedagogues fleeing from the simultaneous demands of forty children toward the supposedly less exacting demands of one-at-a-time; tired business men escaping

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from the gamble of profit-and-loss to enjoy the fruits of a regular monthly salary; retired farmers harrowing souls instead of soils and still producing weeds; ex-service men guilelessly unaware that military discipline can never permanently remove the causes of youthful indiscretions; former detectives and policemen trying to bolster their slipping authority by subjecting "young crooks" to the bullying bluster of the "third degree"; superannuated ministers and missionaries preaching theological moonshine to bewildered children—practically every form of activity known to man has in some court been accepted as adequate training for "just looking after the kids."

"If you can, do; if you can't, teach," has in most sections of the land been discarded as sufficient preparation for the teaching profession, but the probation office is still to some extent over-supplied with this type of well-meaning incompetent. Happily, standards are slowly rising and in some of the better courts a college degree is now taken for granted, not to mention training in a school of social work, definite field experience, an emotionally balanced personality, a tension-relieving sense of humor and a liberal and tolerant attitude toward life as a whole and child life in particular.

AT least part of our perplexity in goal seeking and finding is due to the hindering fact that our boss is a judge. In order to reach that dizzy pedestal he usually first had to be a lawyer—and who, I ask, is more ignorant of human needs than the average law student? Precedent, precedent, precedent! Not what might have been, not what should have been, not what yet may be—but merely what was, and with the implication that as it was so shall it be forevermore, amen. It is asking quite too much of even the long suffering probation officer to expect him to avoid temporary discouragement when his entire investigation and carefully constructed recommendations for the welfare of the child are ignored by the judge in favor of a strictly theological-legalistic interpretation of life in terms of crime and punishment. But how the well-trained probation worker does appreciate the occasional judge or referee who, while knowing something of the law, is primarily a social worker in his point of view and possessed of a social-worker's interest in literally reconditioning the child! If I did not happen to be financially dependent on my job I would include in my very next report a recommendation that all judges in both juvenile and adult courts be retired on a life pension and replaced the following morning with trained and experienced case workers from the child-welfare field.

Another item to be noted in passing is that of salary—though too often it is hardly worth mentioning. Any probation officer to be worthy of the name should have eight years of elementary school, four years of highschool, four years of college, two years of training in a school of social work, and at least two years of practical experience under professional supervision before he is fitted to be turned loose among "the heartstrings of a child." And for these twenty years of preparation many positions now offer as much as $1800 per twelve months, and oftener in rural sections even less. Looking for bargains at the counter of vocational technique is like any other fire sale; the goods are sure to be somewhat damaged and the community gets what it pays for—and little more in the long run.

Having once enjoyed the pleasures of being a school principal, I recall those happy days of getting a year's pay for only nine months' work and of being able to threaten with "failure" any pupil who did not believe or do whatever I told him. Having had to endure many a sermon before I was old enough to escape, I realize that the ministerial mutterings of "hell fire" are quite sufficient to bring any unruly believer to immediate terms—and the non-believer is hardly worth consideration. The legal profession can always fall back on the "jail house" as a last resort and in many cases it is a preliminary menace as well. The physician is literally lord of life and death at times and I often envy him his power to command instant and lasting obedience to his decrees.

I want to be just what I am, a respectable and self-respecting worker in the probation field. I don't care to return to my pedagogical days, but as a probation officer I need to know both educational theory and practice in order to avoid stroking my clients the wrong way and drawing sparks from them as from the cat's fur on a winter night. While this nation is supposed to be democratically free from religious compulsion, as a worker with children in almost any community outside the larger cities I have to be a "believer" in order to hold my position—and this is fearfully wearing on my self-respect. The very essence of successful work with any person, either child or adult, lies in gaining his complete cooperation; it is quite impossible to do this on a basis of legal force, but I must know enough of the law to avoid getting tangled up in it and the entire juvenile court procedure and phraseology is stuffy with the legalistic atmosphere inherited from the adult courts. I should hesitate to perform a self-appendectomy, but I must know enough about such things to join forces intelligently with the doctor in our cooperative attempt to give the child a brief respite from that chief enemy of mankind the undertaker.

BRIEFLY, in spite of my endeavors to mind my own business and be a recognized specialist in a well-defined field, I too often find myself a mere dabbling amateur in the jealously guarded precincts of my professional betters. To my client I must be a doctor-lawyer-teacher and in addition must play the role of a parson when necessary. I must act as an industrial-relations expert, a community organizer of warring social groups, a recreational authority, and at all times must maintain an international impartiality toward all colors and races—and this in the Old South where the very existence of "civilization" is based on the continued exploitation of the Negro! I must be a statistician for purposes of the monthly report, though all fractions are still quite "improper" to me. I must diplomatically turn my client over to the local theocracy on demand, and smilingly pretend that it is "for his own good." I must know all about sex education and birth control—but never mention these tabu subjects in polite society. I must keep in touch with the progress of all the sciences, including the latest guesses in mental hygiene, but must have enough political acumen to conceal my knowledge most of the time. I must constantly explain that I am "too busy" to sing in the church choir, take a Sunday School class, or run a Y. M. C. A. Bible study group. I must neither smoke nor drink in public, must avoid the use of emphatic language, must shun wild parties and at all times pose as a shining example to youth. To be caught with The Nation, The New Republic, The American Mercury or any other liberal literature is at the risk of my professional standing.

Who wants my job?

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An Emergency Message to Community Leaders

By ARNOLD BENNETT HALL and HAROLD S. BUTTENHEIM

IN any fair appraisal of the enduring glories of American achievement, a place of high honor must be accorded to the financial and physical sacrifices made for education and culture and religion by our pioneer forefathers. The building and conducting of schools and churches in the wilderness was a task requiring a degree of foresight and devotion to the public good for which a modern counterpart is too generally lacking.

In those early years there must have been many who sought comfort before culture. We can readily imagine embattled taxpayers of Pioneer Center arguing that, until physical needs had been more adequately met, they would insist on delay in planting the seeds of mental and spiritual growth. But saner counsels generally prevailed. And by the extent to which such counsels continued to prevail may be measured the subsequent gains and losses in America's cultural life.

A crisis of reaction now threatens. Many worried or thoughtless taxpayers seek to balance their city's budget by disproportionate reduction in the program for the education or welfare of the city's children. In an era of surplus production, the amazing doctrine gains credence that the common good can be advanced by the starvation of essential community services. In a panic caused not by pestilence or famine, but by greed and economic maladjustment, America's most urgent need is a re-birth of the pioneer spirit and a rededication of individual service and sacrifice for the common good.

To galvanize this latent spirit into effective action is the great challenge of the present emergency to local community leadership. In every city and town there is urgent need for a declaration of faith that will arouse a profound feeling of concern over the effect of ill-considered, discriminatory retrenchment upon the educational and cultural interests of the community.

If we were to suggest topics for inclusion in such a declaration of faith, the following items would be among them:

FIRST: The irreparable damage that is being done to the youth of today and to the spiritual and intellectual heritage of tomorrow by denying abundant educational opportunities to the present generation. Youth goes this way but once. If boys and girls do not get the intellectual and spiritual stimulus that a sound educational program can provide now, it cannot be made up to them in after years when prosperity returns and the public funds are more easily available. We have no right to unload upon the youth of today the burden of our adversity.

SECOND: We should emphasize the dramatic emergency provided by the problem of enforced leisure. Through our unemployment, there exists today a demand upon the cultural resources of the community such as this country has never faced before. If our libraries, museums, parks and other cultural and recreational institutions can fill these hours of leisure with stimulating emotional satisfactions, they will help maintain a spiritual and intellectual calm during the period of unemployment and despair which may have a tremendous influence in terminating the depression itself, in undermining the counsels of despair which the present disaster breeds, and thus turn the present hardship, in part at least, into a national asset. We believe the capacity of our people to find their comfort and their happiness in the love of beauty and other forms of cultural experience to be a matter of profound political, as well as spiritual, importance. People will turn to these resources now who unfortunately do not think of them in times of prosperity. There is now an opportunity for the cultural interests of the communities to come into their own, to contribute their full quota to the stream of American life and understanding, and to play a role of rapidly deepening significance. To deny these cultural interests the right to live and serve constitutes a tragic myopia.

THIRD: We should attempt to articulate what is to us a firm conviction as to both the fundamental and the practical value of cultural interest in our American life. If there is anything that can give perspective to our thinking in the present tragedy, if there is anything that can bring out a sense of balance between competing values, if there is anything that can give comfort and hope and inspiration amidst the present starvation and distress, we believe it is the spiritual values of life which are so closely inter-related with the love of beauty in its varied forms and whole range of cultural interests. We believe these to be the real foundations of national happiness and of national vision, and an emergency like the present calls for the most solicitous regard for the preservation of these interests. It is bad enough for men to lose their jobs. To lose their souls is infinitely worse.

FINALLY: We should want to sound a challenge to constructive economy that would find expression in rigorous examination of all governmental forces, including the educational, cultural and social activities, looking toward elimination of unnecessary costs. This last suggestion applies to that vast number of American cities and counties in which, by simplification of governmental machinery, reduction of wastes, modernization of methods, and banning of "politics," substantial economies are possible without curtailment of essential community services.

There is need, also, for forceful emphasis of the fact that, in a surplus economy, the only virtue in saving is to permit wise and liberal spending for the more abundant life which such economy makes possible.

Along such lines, we believe, many a local leader has the ability to present—by pulpit, platform or press—a dramatically stirring appeal to the fundamental emotions and to the finest traditions and ideals of American life.

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How We Behave in Other People's Houses

By G. S.

> *What about relief investigators who, when visiting families:*
>
> *Smoke if they feel like it*
> *Holler upstairs*
> *Pump the children and the neighbors*
> *Look under the bed for extra shoes and into the cupboard for food?*

"BUT Miss Bailey, I *asked* her if she cared if I smoked and she didn't even answer." The young relief investigator was plainly aggrieved. "The old woman was sitting there, but I didn't suppose I had to canvass the whole family before I had a cigarette."

Miss Bailey scanned again the note the girl handed back:

Dear Miss: Please excuse me. I am not complaining. I don't know how we would get along without the food ticket. But please could you ask the young lady who brings it not to smoke before my mother. She is old and don't understand that ladies do such things. It makes her feel terrible to take the food ticket. She don't like to eat the things. Please excuse me. Yours truly, Mrs. Anna Wilson.

"And anyway," the girl went on, "I've never heard that social workers mustn't smoke. I know plenty who do, and trained ones too."

"On the job?" queried Miss Bailey mildly. "And do school teachers and trained nurses and other professional women smoke on the job and in public places?"

"But haven't I a right to smoke if I want to?"

"Good gracious, yes. Or to walk on your hands down Main Street—if you want to. I'm not bothered about you. But I am bothered about the state of mind of Mrs. Wilson when she wrote this note. You can see how upset she was, so afraid of giving offense yet having to do something about her mother's feelings. I imagine she must be quite a nice woman, isn't she?"

"Oh yes, I've never had a bit of trouble with her."

Miss Bailey's mouth lost its humorous curve. "Well, she seems to have had with you, which is quite important, isn't it? If your families don't trust you, yes, and respect you, where will you come out with them? You know, you have to meet them where they are, not where you are. I'm not interested in your smoking. That is your business, not mine. But it is my business when your personal habits touch your relationship with your families. Good manners, tact, consideration for other people's feelings and prejudices are just as important in Mrs. Wilson's kitchen as they are in the White House—more so, for Mrs. Wilson can defend herself only at the mortal risk of losing her food ticket. In this business we can't be the kind of people who give that kind of offense. If you are the sort of person to whom a cigarette is worth the distress this particular one cost Mrs. Wilson and her old mother I suppose you'll have to have the cigarette. But you'll never be a social worker."

"And that," quoth Miss Bailey wearily as the door closed behind her visitor, "endeth the sermon for today."

No one has yet been able to draw up a code of manners that will meet every contingency in the relief investigator's day. Yet it is on the rock of manners, on little ways of behaving in other people's houses, that many routine workers come to grief.

"We tell our new workers not to holler upstairs to find out if a family is home," says the supervisor of a large city district where the investigators are themselves on work-relief wages, "and we try constantly to get over to them why hollering is as cheapening to them as it is humiliating to the family they holler at. We had one young chap whose records were a joy to behold, who knew all the rules backward and forward, but whose procedure in a tenement-house was to stand at the foot of the stairs and bellow: 'Food tickets, food tickets! Hi-i-i!! Murphy, Jones, Rossi, Cohen. Come an' get 'em.' His answer to our protests was, 'Well, they always come, don't they?'

"Now, that young man probably hollered at his grandmother and she at him. He just didn't know any better, and because he didn't know any better he hadn't any business in homes of people in trouble. He knew the rules, but he lacked the instincts."

"One of the disturbing things we observe in these hurried days," says the director of a child-welfare agency, "is the way in which children look more and more to the visitor and less and less to their parents. The untrained visitor lets the children in on everything. They know that in her rests the selection of the food they eat, the clothes they wear, the pleasures they have, even the house they live in. They lose respect for their parents while the parents resort to all sorts of exhibitionism in their attempts to maintain their status in their own homes. Many a blustering, bullying father is really making a last stand for his own self-esteem."

BUT given a staggering schedule of visits, the fact remains that voluble children and neighbors do offer the investigator a short-cut to information.

"There is no easier way to get information than by pumping the children and the neighbors," says a social worker who stepped from a private family society to the job of directing a large staff, recruited almost overnight, in a public department. "But it is information that is apt to turn and bite you. In the first place a lot of it won't be true, and in the second place this backstairs approach breaks down the basis of a relationship in which self-respecting adults face a difficulty together and work out a solution in which both have a share. If the family itself has little reticence with the children and neighbors, the more reason the visitor should have.

"No one knows better than I do how hard it is to exclude children from these interviews. Very often the parents are more than willing to have them present. In such cases the

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visitor will do well to ask to have the children sent out of the room. If they don't go she should politely postpone the interview, explaining why, and take her departure. Now I don't mean to say that the visitor should treat the children with stony silence. Far from it. Their play, their school —all their affairs should be within the circle of her friendly interest. But the discussion of relief is the business of the grown-ups.

"The visitor who seeks or accepts information from neighbors or permits them to sit in on an interview is asking for trouble. However indifferent the family may seem to neighbor participation in their affairs the day will come when they will resent it and the visitor will find her hand weakened. We urge our visitors never to question neighbors about a family and to resist all questioning from that quarter. Whatever the neighbors may know, and no doubt they know a lot, the visitor who swaps information with them is putting a rod in pickle for herself.

"These things are not rules laid down by a lot of old-maid social workers, but are practices that have been tested by many years of experience in dealing with all sorts of families in all sorts of trouble. We know that relief, no matter how necessary, is a ticklish business. It does something to a family. On the way it is handled depends what it does. It can fortify courage, or it can break down self-respect. Only those limited in human experience and those whose personality is itself without dignity say, 'These people don't care. They don't know the difference.' Whoever says that marks himself as more insensitive than those of whom he says it."

The matter of checking up on claims of actual destitution comes down to the purpose of the home visit. If it is for the purpose of proving the applicant ineligible for relief then a search of the premises might be in order. If it is for the purpose of seeing the family in its own surroundings to gain insight into its condition in order to deal justly with its needs then a search would seem to defeat that purpose.

"I can't get wrought up because people lie about themselves under the strain of applying for relief," says the head of a small city department. "I'm pretty sure that if I were down to my last dollar I'd say I didn't know where my next meal was coming from—and how I'd hate the safe and secure person who pointed out that that last guilty dollar made a liar out of me. Perhaps if one grocery order would solve the problems of these families we might snoop out the cupboards and show them up. But we know it won't, and what earthly purpose will it serve to force a family to lose face at the outset of a long and complicated relationship the essence of which is mutual confidence and goodwill?

"One of our new workers barged in here at the end of her first day to report that Mrs. Somebody-or-other had lied in her application. 'She said there wasn't a bit of food in the house, yet when I went there that same afternoon, mind you, there was half an apple pie on the kitchen table and through a crack in the cupboard door I could see a package of oatmeal. I just wasn't going to let her get away with it. I pushed open that door and I said, 'If this isn't food what is it?' There was a can of tea there too and something that looked like tapioca. 'You aren't going to get yourself anywhere by holding out on us.'

"That woman had five children and her husband had been without work for a year. A fine chance our bright little investigator left herself to carry that family along on an honest basis. She simply dared them to beat her at the game. And believe me, they can beat us if they want to, and taking away face is one of the surest known ways of making them want to."

BUT there are communities where modern relief methods with their emphasis on cooperation between the giver and the recipient have made little impression, where ironclad rules require that the visitor look in the cupboard for food and in the cellar for coal.

"Given such a rule," says a supervisor who grinds her professional teeth against it, "we are challenged to see how we can work under it with the least loss of self-respect to the client and to ourselves. I've come to the conclusion that it isn't the rule that does as much damage as dumb ways of enforcing it. The visitor who goes at it self-consciously and by indirect approaches is bound to be set down as a snooper. The one who goes at it objectively as a routine part of the initial investigation, who says frankly, 'It is necessary for me to look in your cellar to see if you have coal,' will usually create less resentment than the one who goes all around Robin Hood's barn before she gets to the cellar.

"But at best it's a poor business, and I still think that the first visit should be used to demonstrate to a family, not that we have them under suspicion, but that we'll trust them if they'll trust us. If we can get off on that foot the truth will ultimately come out much more clearly than if we look for it under the bed or in the closet."

In the old days before the cataclysm, when workers' attitudes could be shaped by training, those congenitally addicted to hollering upstairs, to pumping information out of children and to peeping into cupboards were usually weeded out before they got into other people's houses. But under the present stress there is no time for shaping attitudes. Supervisors generally must take their relief investigators as they find them. Which leads them to the conclusion that the only answer is to use surer judgment and greater discrimination in the selection of those people whom they turn loose on the lives of the unemployed. "For unless the new recruits possess the natural qualities of courtesy, tact and consideration, the training and supervision we can now give them are just about wasted. Unless we are good pickers we are visiting just one more misery on the victims of the depression."

CHANGING times, heavy case-loads and an influx of workers without extensive training have brought new problems to relief organizations. Out of the day-by-day experience of those directly on the job The Survey has drawn a series of articles of which this is the fourth. The questions are all bona fide. The discussion is by supervisors who must deal with them. Previous articles have been: When Your Client Has a Car (The Midmonthly Survey, March 1933), Are Relief Workers Policemen? (April), What Price the Power of the Food Order (May). When Families Won't Behave, will appear next.

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Keeping Doctor and Patient Together

By MARY ROSS

THE family doctor, a physician recently observed, has been patted on the back so much of late that that part of his anatomy must be getting rather sore. As figures of snowballing clinic registrations roll in, however, it becomes evident that an even more acutely painful spot must be developing in the region of the hip-pocket. People with little or no money are likely to go to the clinic rather than the doctor if they are up and about, or to call in the city physician rather than their own, if they are sick at home. The result of hard times for both patients and doctors is a series of efforts to balance the seesaw which threatens to crush the charitable services at one end of the line and leave the doctors high and dry at the other.

One of the most extensive of these is the provision in the New York State law (see Midmonthly Survey, February 1933, p. 66: Where Relief Includes Medical Care, by H. Jackson Davis, M.D.) which defines care in illness as one of the necessities of life and authorizes use of relief funds to pay for physicians' visits to indigent people sick at home. The provision, however, does not extend to hospital or clinic care, nor does it, as a relief measure, aim to take account of those who could pay a little. The widely cited Cleveland plan (see Midmonthly Survey January, 1933, p. 5) considers the "vertical patients" who go to clinics and run the gamut of poverty: dispensaries agree to refer new applicants back to their family physician, if they have one, or to a cooperating neighborhood physician if it appears that they can pay something, then or later, and only if doctor and patient cannot agree on regular or part-pay rates does the patient come back to the dispensary.

In Alameda County, California, existing pay clinics at the Alameda County General Hospital and a number of privately-supported health centers were discontinued in August 1932, leaving without medical resources patients who had enough income to disqualify them for county care but not enough to afford usual private rates. The Alameda County Medical Association thereupon worked out a plan whereby such people can be referred by public and private social agencies to private physicians on a geographical and alphabetical list compiled by the Association and including practically all of its membership. The doctor enquires into the patient's economic and social condition and arranges appropriate fees, considering the nature and probable length of the illness. If what the patient can pay is negligible according to existing rates for the service needed, the physician may treat the patient without charge or refer him back for county care. In any case the physician makes a report to the Alameda County Hospital.

In San Diego, California, the medical society, welfare agencies and community chest banded together to organize a central "clinic service" at the county hospital, a clearing-house for people referred in by doctors, hospitals and social agencies. Clinic and hospital care is open to patients referred by the service at limited fees, and in the case of hospital illness, plans are worked out to include the doctor's bill as well as the hospital's. Persons able to pay more than the limited fees are referred to private physicians.

In Buffalo, New York, a united attack on the problem has just emerged from several months' hard work on the part of a committee appointed by the Council of Social Agencies and including representatives of the physicians, dentists, hospitals, social agencies and the public. The plan, previously endorsed by the social agencies and the hospitals, was accepted overwhelmingly by the Erie County Medical Society, which first brought the subject before the Council, though only after a spirited debate in which one member insisted that the committee "that was sent out for oranges has brought us back lemons." In effect, it takes the Cleveland idea of keeping the patient and his family physician together, but puts the delicate matter of amount of payment under a standard procedure.

Dispensaries are to work out their fees, if any, on the basis of average costs in the various clinics in the city, with top charges at cost. The patient found by the dispensary's financial investigation to be able to pay more than cost will be referred to a private physician of his own choosing. Patients whose incomes entitle them to free or part-pay care will be accepted if they have not employed a family physician during the preceding five years. Applicants who have used a family physician during that period will be accepted for emergency treatment and financial investigation only, and a report of their needs and resources sent to the last physician employed. Patients referred to private physicians by the dispensaries or directly by social workers in the public and private agencies will be rated in the following categories: full-pay, cash or deferred payment, with the amount stated; part-pay, cash or deferred payment, the amount stated; or free.

THE private physicians agree to care for part-pay patients at the top price fixed by the dispensaries or as much of that as the patient can pay, and not to make additional charges without the knowledge and consent of the dispensary referring the case. Indigent and part-pay patients who are advised to consult their family physicians, but decline, will not be coerced or denied treatment by the dispensary. A central record system is to be evolved and kept by the Social Service Exchange. One of its functions will be to keep patients from "shopping" around; they will not be permitted to change dispensaries without the approval of that first consulted.

The plan also provides for the thorny question of prescriptions. Indigent patients under the care of private physicians may obtain drugs without charge from the Buffalo City Hospital or its branch dispensaries provided their names are on the lists of public or private welfare agencies. Those in limited circumstances, whether or not known to the social agencies, may have prescriptions filled at regular drug stores at agreed prices; the physician indicates the economic category under which the patient is being cared for. The committee which evolved the plan stays on as a guide in steering the new project and is working out the financial scales to be used in rating, and Buffalo hopes for progress effective and equitable for all concerned through common action by the physicians, hospitals and welfare agencies.

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The Citizen and His Public Servant

By LEONARD D. WHITE

Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago

"RICH man, poor man, beggar man, thief!" Most of these time-honored citizens and many others scattered up and down the country were recently asked, "What do you think of your public officials?"[1] The loud chorus of "not much" from the heavy throats of the native-born, middle-aged, well-educated and reasonably prosperous men somewhat outbalanced the determined "pretty good" from the shriller voices of the ladies and the young people, and the quieter but certain tones of the foreign-born.

Closer analysis of the results of the over one hundred thousand specific responses reveals an intriguing assortment of opinion, which closely approaches the views expressed in a similar investigation in Chicago about five years ago. Thus the attitude of women toward public officials is definitely more friendly than men—whether because they are more idealistic or less sophisticated can be left to the reader to guess. The older one becomes the less favorable grows one's attitude toward public office—a decline in esteem which probably reflects the disintegrating effect of repeated breakdown of official standards by unprincipled politicians.

A college or university education seems also to impair respect for the standing of officialdom. In fact the highest esteem is regularly discovered among those having the least formal education, and vice versa. Some experience with university education leads the writer to the opinion that this decline in esteem—sometimes of devastating proportions—is due chiefly to the conscious development in college and university graduates of an appreciation of high standards of governmental performance, resulting in a critical attitude toward existing institutions. Certainly the influence of high standards of governmental performance is great, as revealed in the opinions of persons who know other governmental agencies than ours. The prestige index of foreign-born persons consulted in this study was twelve points higher than that of native-born persons of native parentage, while the prestige index of native-born with foreign parentage conveniently stood almost exactly mid-way between. Apparently respect for government would be heightened in this country by the free admission of aliens!

The experiment, finally, confirmed a shrewd guess that the prestige of the federal official is higher than that of the state, and esteem by the public of the state official is greater than that of the city, in proportion respectively of eight, seven and six—ten representing a "perfect" score. Or, in terms of an academic rating, the federal service earned a B, the state a C, and the city a lowly D.

The question arises, why the bad repute of government among the 7168 persons who expressed their opinion in this experiment? Much light is thrown on this issue by the answers to a specific inquiry as to the relative competence, honesty and courtesy of municipal and private employes. The question was put in the form of a completion test, with opportunity to choose one of nine answers ranging from highly favorable to highly unfavorable to the standing of city employes. Thus by way of example: "City employes are almost always much more efficient (neither more nor less efficient, almost always much less efficient, etc.) than employes of private corporations."

The answers were dismaying. Almost three times as many persons believed in the superior efficiency of private as against the city officials; more than twice as many preferred to trust the honesty of privately employed persons as against city employes; and over four times as many were satisfied as to the superior courtesy of privately employed persons. Taking the three extreme items on either end of the scale as representing a definite conviction, the scales are balanced against the city in the matter of efficiency in the ratio 491:1408; in the matter of integrity, 386:744; and in the matter of courtesy, 424:1789. Apparently the public has had its trials in dispatching business in its city halls!

NO one would assert that the opinions recorded in this study are the product of reasoned reflection, careful analysis, and objective consideration. They arise from favorable or unfavorable personal experiences, and are heavily weighted with hearsay, rumor, prejudice, bias, and what is read in the "papers." Nevertheless they are real and count heavily in the psychological environment in which government performs its functions.

Public employment is not without its appeal. To men and women in the work-a-day world, a city, state or federal job—in the classified service—spells security, if not absolute at least relative to the fearful insecurity of the industrial world. To many in all walks of life, there is an appeal in public employment, probably bound up with a psychological identification of self with the whole social group, which can never be equalled in other types of employment. To young men and women, the foreign service, the reclamation service, the forestry service, make their several appeals, over-riding the claims of gain in the commercial world. These appeals can be consciously cultivated to a certain degree, and reproduced in other areas of government activity. Much harm is being done, *per contra*, by contemporary attacks on government as an incident to the campaign for reduction in taxes. A truly satisfactory prestige standing for public employment can be attained only by good works, and not by faith. Every successful demonstration of intelligent and honest government raises standards all along the line, every failure renews cynicism and distrust.

The primary value of a high prestige attaching to public employment is that it predisposes young men and women of the greatest promise to seek a permanent career in government circles. The "pulling power" of the public employment cannot rest on large financial prospects, but it can build itself to the necessary levels on the basis of respect, recognition, and prestige. It can—but not yet.

"He loves me, he loves me not!" Not yet.

[1] This article is a summary of a survey just published, entitled Further Contributions to the Prestige Value of Public Employment, Number XXIV, Social Science Studies, University of Chicago, 88 pp., University of Chicago Press. Price $1.50 prepaid of The Survey.

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The Negro in Times Like These

By ALAIN LOCKE
Professor of Philosophy, Howard University

A THREE-DAY conference of national scope and importance was held May 11–13 in Washington on the general theme of The Economic Status of the Negro. It was sponsored by the Julius Rosenwald Fund and was attended by over two hundred delegates representing practically every phase of educational, welfare, research and service work for Negroes in the country. Like its predecessor, the National Interracial Conference in Washington in 1928, this conference was planned as a fact-finding enterprise with no organizational or program commitments; and beyond the plan of holding later regional conferences to discuss the findings with reference to local conditions, the project will probably terminate officially with the published report of its committee on findings. Just as the 1928 conference was a clearing-house inventory of the condition of the Negro at the peak of prosperity, so by interesting though painful contrast, this one will provide a similar analysis of Negro life at the inverted peak of the depression. The careful student of Negro life will impatiently await the promised publication and the comparisons and contrasts it will make possible.

Meanwhile certain broad generalized conclusions, significant enough for rough diagnosis and sound enough for emergency action, can be drawn from the results of the conference. Even with the sharp clash between the radical, moderate and conservative schools of social thought represented in the conference, there was, on the factual side, a certain basic agreement about the present condition of the Negro. Oddly enough report after report showed that the Negro worker had on the whole not suffered disproportionately in labor displacement and unemployment. Yet the greatly disproportionate seriousness of his economic situation, both with respect to public and private relief and his chances for proportional re-employment, clearly indicated that as the "marginal man" he was nevertheless in a precarious economic position. Unless great fairness and careful corrective attention were given to this situation, it was obvious that there was great danger of a wholesale wiping out of most of the gains the bulk of Negroes had been able to make in their forward plunge between 1918 and 1928.

In industry, generally speaking, the displacement of Negro labor was found to be connected definitely with the Negro's larger share of unskilled labor and the heavier toll of the effect of the machine on this class of labor. Acute problems of inequity in public relief in city and rural areas of the South were reported, especially in the administration of farm loans and mortgage protection. The same disproportionate effect of curtailment in school funds and funds for public improvement was reported. In fact, it seemed that the only redress and hope in this aspect of the matter lay in an insistence upon a scrupulously fair administration of all types of direct and indirect federal aid, so that in farm relief, public-works programs and subsidized relief a principle of equitable distribution could for the first time be generally enforced in the South. It was evident from this phase of the discussion that probably not since the very beginnings of Reconstruction had there existed such a favorable chance for the national government to influence the condition of the Negro masses.

Obvious as was the need for reabsorbing a considerable element of the indigent and semi-indigent Negro population back to self-sustaining farm life, it was generally conceded that the return of any large number to the old conditions of tenant-farming, with discriminatory policies in education, civic facilities, legal protection would be inhuman and impossible. The crux of the problem was, therefore, to reconstruct the typical rural and small-town conditions from which the Negro had fled, or else cope with a continued public problem of maldistribution, economic instability and costly dependence of increasing thousands of Negroes in the industrial and city centers.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the conference was the unplanned but inevitable clash of radical and conformist social views as they now begin to divide Negro leadership. Several speakers of acknowledged standing counselled as their only hope for the Negro a solution outside the present social order by joining forces with programs calling for the radical reconstruction of society; others definitely urged the Negro to form, so far as he was able, a cooperative profit-sharing economy of his own; and there was in general evidence a growing impatience with the paternalistic and philanthropic schools of race improvement and advance. With this hitherto powerful wing of race leadership badly on the defensive, the issues of the conference swung back and forth in animated debate between the liberals and the radicals.

FOUR pictures will represent adequately perhaps the characteristic range of the objectives and hopes of the progressive minds of the conference. First,—the vivid, brave hope of Will Alexander and Mr. Raper of the Atlanta Interracial Commission of a self-reconstructed, modernized New South, free from lynching, peonage, land tenantry and public-fund discrimination, reabsorbing its full share of the unstable bulk of the Negro population. Then the realistic program of Eugene Kinckle Jones of the National Urban League, calling for a planned and balanced adjustment of the Negro largely through federal aid, direct and indirect, artificially balanced between modernized rural transplanting and rationed absorption into diversified industry. W. E. Burghardt DuBois held up a plan of independent and progressive economic action, based largely on a service organization of Negro professionals and consumers cooperation for the masses, practically eliminating the industrial classes and the profit-motive, in which after all the Negro had been permitted to have so little share. Prof. Broadus Mitchell of Johns Hopkins stated that the Negro had put too much faith in philanthropy and in the aid he might expect to get from capitalism, and stated it as his opinion that the only hope for bettering the economic and social status of this minority group is through affiliation with radical proletarian reform. The great lesson of the whole conference was the more critical integration of the problems of the black minority with those of the life of the majority in times like these.

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Teaching Sex to Young People

By J. ROSSLYN EARP

Director, State Bureau of Public Health, Santa Fe, New Mexico

MY discoveries on teaching the elements of human reproduction to young people were the result neither of initiative nor intelligence—they were forced upon me. Seven years ago a group of seniors at Antioch College demanded from me a course in sex hygiene. I protested that they already had all the credits they needed for graduation. They replied that they did not want any credit, they just wanted the course. Under such circumstances I could not refuse. Attendance at the class was voluntary. Practically all the seniors came, men and women, and stayed till the end. The following year the course was offered as a regular credit course to seniors. The addition of the credit made no noticeable difference in the interest of the students in the class.

I made several discoveries in those two years. I was much surprised at the complete ignorance among these very mature students of the elementary anatomy and physiology of reproduction. Undoubtedly they knew more about the reproductive apparatus of the earthworm than they did about their own. Then I was agreeably surprised to find how easily the subject could be handled in a mixed group. Discussion was frank and free. I do not think that after the first few days anyone hesitated to ask any question that occurred to him or her. There was neither embarrassment nor vulgarity. The students were quite as much surprised as I was to discover that such a thing is possible.

A third observation I count as highly significant. The class does not seem to come to an end. I have taught other subjects—for example public health. At the end of the term grades are distributed for better or for worse and so far at least as the teacher is concerned no more is heard about it. My course at Antioch is still going on. For six years I have been getting letters reporting engagements, marriages, births and the like—and all reviewed in the light of what we said there. Sometimes even yet the teacher's counsel is sought as to what should or should not be done.

These observations have been confirmed in subsequent experiments. I was asked to be a "counsellor on men's and women's relations" at the Student Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. camp at Estes Park, Colorado. During my first year there I dealt as best I knew how with the problems raised by the students. The first question that I can remember was, "Should a boy kiss a blind date good night when he sees her home?" The questioner was concerned perhaps as much with the etiquette as with the morality of the situation. It was rather like conducting a cardiac clinic in a newspaper column. On the last day I asked the students if they would not have preferred some direct teaching of anatomy and physiology. They voted unanimously that they would. Next year therefore I began by asking the same question and receiving the same answer and proceeded to lecture through the hour allotted and to spend the remainder of the day answering the questions aroused by the lectures.

I have also adapted the subject at the demand of Y. W. C. A. business girls and have recently conducted a course in the summer school of the University of New Mexico. I feel justified now in saying that it is possible to teach the anatomy and physiology of human reproduction to mixed groups of college students, and that such teaching meets a deep and widely distributed demand. In six years it has aroused no indignation or protest.

Naturally I have ideas as to how the subject should be taught. It is essential that the teacher himself be emotionally free. No trace of prudery, prurience or embarrassment must appear in his words nor in his accent. The subject must be handled objectively, scientifically, and care must be taken that no personal implication can be suspected in anything that is said. Personal problems may be brought to the teacher—but not in class.

Biology forms the groundwork. From that beginning questions of sex ethics can be discussed in an atmosphere of reason rather than of prejudice. But the experience of humanity in the social control of the sex instinct cannot be overlooked. The literature of sociology is so much more accessible than that on the biology of reproduction that I usually let the students do each his own piece of research in this field and the class discusses their findings. Among the subjects investigated one summer by my students in the University of New Mexico were: the bases of monogamy, the age at which to marry, adolescent sex play, is there a compromise possible between the ideas of romantic love and trial marriage? sex education in school, methods of stirpiculture, the sex mores of Soviet Russia, and so on.

I HOPE that the information these courses give is sometimes of value. As a matter of fact I know that it is. But the acquisition of knowledge is less important in my judgment than is the freeing of emotional inhibitions. In my medical practice I have more than once heard from a wife confidences which the lady assures me she could not possibly tell to her husband. Many marriages go on the rocks simply because one or both mates are just not able to talk to each other about the difficulty they may be in. Many children are left uneducated or are thoroughly demoralized because their parents either cannot mention sex or cannot speak naturally about it. The acquisition of emotional freedom is of greater importance than the acquisition of sound knowledge. Hence the great importance of teaching the subject to a mixed group.

Finally I believe that many students have found help in this course in the construction of their philosophy of life. In this day when authoritative and dogmatic religion is losing its grip many students are floundering in search of some meaning for life, often hiding their private despair under a cynical exterior. In the biology of sex they find a wonder-provoking design and a continuity of purpose—or at least the means by which continuity of purpose and ideal can be achieved. We do not stress this aspect of our teaching, though we do not forget it. The outlines of a plan are plain enough for these young architects of life to seize upon them and adapt them each to his own need.

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THE COMMON WELFARE

Smock Squad

Hop light, ladies, your cake's all dough,
And never mind the weather if the wind don't blow.

TAKING their leitmotif from an old Virginia reel song, a thousand Hop Light Ladies, jobless since the work-relief funds of the Gibson Committee ran out, have stepped out to brighten New York and, they hope, to find a living for themselves. They travel in couples and the color of their gay smocks tells you what they have to sell. If they come to your door in rose-color they are ready to hop to it and do odd painting jobs right on the spot; if in green they will trig up your moribund window boxes with fresh plants; if in lavender they will make dates to take children, yes and dogs, to the park to play; if in yellow they will offer you good visible house-numbers which most of New York certainly needs. The blue-smocked squad will run open-air book marts in public squares.

More power to you, Hop Light Ladies. Such cheerfulness and ingenuity as yours deserves to get a good break.

Letchworth Village

ON June 14 eleven corner-stones were laid at Letchworth Village, Thiells, New York, thus bringing to completion an institution which at its founding, twenty-five years ago, represented a new conception in the scientific and social treatment of the feebleminded.

The Village, a community of some three thousand souls, is actually, due to its system of classifying its charges, six independent institutions under one administration. The site of 2300 acres in a lovely secluded valley of the Ramapo Hills was chosen in 1908, but long before a spadeful of earth was turned the scientific and social purpose of the institution was clearly defined and its whole physical development projected. That purpose and the plan adopted in 1912 has never been compromised. Letchworth Village has grown not sporadically but wholly by plan. In its standards, both medical and social, it has never yielded ground. From it a host of professional men and women have gone out to carry its scientific methods and its humane spirit into many institutions throughout the country. Of it Margaret Bourke-White, one of whose camera studies is reproduced as the frontispiece of this issue, said: "I saw there a varied and active life, occupation the keynote. Nowhere have I seen life more completely shaped to meet the needs, the best interests and the aptitudes of each and every person."

A happy circumstance of the ceremonies of June 14 was the presence of many of the people whose vision brought the institution into being and whose devotion has never faltered through the years. Here was Franklin D. Kirkbride, member of the commission appointed in 1907 to select a site, now secretary of the board of visitors; here was Frank A. Vanderlip, first president of the board of managers; here was Dr. Charles S. Little, first and only superintendent to whose imagination, courage and wisdom the Village is a monument. Regrettably absent was Homer Folks who fought the first and every succeeding legislative battle to make the institution what it is today. Happily present was Dr. Frederick W. Parsons, commissioner of the state department of mental hygiene, whose driving determination brought the appropriations to complete the Village substantially as its founders conceived it.

Dividends of a Generation

MAY anniversaries signalized some of the returns on this generation's hard work which have not faltered even in hard times. The twenty-fifth birthday of the mental-hygiene movement, celebrated in New Haven by the pioneer Connecticut Mental Hygiene Society, and the simultaneous twentieth birthday of the Massachusetts Society, look back over these years to the growth of one man's dream to organized work in twenty-nine countries in the world. That man, Clifford W. Beers, together with Newton D. Baker and Commander Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army, was justly honored a few days later by the medal presented by the National Institute of Social Sciences "for distinguished services rendered to humanity." What this quarter-century has meant in the care of the mentally ill came forcibly to mind also in conjunction with news of the sudden and untimely death of Dr. Henry A. Cotton, director-emeritus of the New Jersey State Hospital. When Dr. Cotton became director of that hospital at the end of 1907 ninety women patients were kept in straitjackets day and night, while others were restrained by wristlets, muffs, anklets and straps. Shortly before his death he said that some seven hundred "instruments of torture," of this nature were discarded at the outset of his administration, never to be used again. Dr. Cotton's work in New Jersey has been one concrete instance of the ideal which the mental-hygiene movement has helped to forward so wisely and effectively—that the "insane" are sick people to be cared for and often to be cured, not merely inconvenient or dangerous misfits to be hobbled behind brick walls and bars, and further than that, that mental illness, in lesser degree, is a concern of the world of ordinary people.

Barriers of another sort have been broken down by another organization which has just reached its first quarter-century mark, the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Started in 1908, as a campaign against ophthalmia neonatorum, "babies' sore eyes," the Society has won a signal victory in that field and has broadened its efforts to include "sight-saving" in schools and prevention of eye accidents in industry and elsewhere. A number of people were very busy in 1908, and we of 1933 may well stop to applaud the results of their efforts.

The Octopus Rent

WAGES may come and wages may go, but rents stay fixed forever. This statement summarizes the findings of a study of 1104 families living in New York City tenements made by the League of Mothers' Clubs, showing income, rents and housing conditions. The same organization made a similar study of 1014 families in 1928, the majority of the families being the same in both surveys and in all cases of the same economic status. With a median income of $1049 for the group in 1932 compared to $1570

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in 1928, median rents were $319 and $316 respectively—45 percent of the family income in 1932 and 19 percent in 1928. While the income decreased 33 percent, rents remained stationary. The more the income dropped below the minimum subsistence level, the greater the proportion spent for rent. Only families with incomes of $2100 or over spent as little as 20 percent of their income for rent—the normal proportion. Most of the families interviewed were reported to be living under bad conditions, over 75 percent residing in old-law tenements.

From these and other equally significant facts, the survey concludes that commercial housing, while satisfactory for other groups, cannot provide decent homes at a profit to the landlord for families whose incomes are less than $1500. The only solution suggested is public housing for the lower-income groups. The value of this study, which may be obtained from the League of Mothers' Clubs, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, lies in the fact that it is full of accurate and specific data which should be helpful in planning a housing program.

Acts of God

AS if we didn't have enough to bear God visited this land of ours in the two months between March 10 and May 13 with twenty-six of His inscrutable acts,—floods, fires, earthquakes and tornados—of such proportions that the Red Cross had to step in to pick up the pieces. Added up, the acts killed 420 people and injured 5790, destroyed or damaged 15,806 homes and affected 37,270 families,—on the whole a man-sized disaster at any time or place.

"But," says the Red Cross cheerfully, "we are having marked success in raising money for disaster relief,"—more than can be said for unemployment relief. Which indicates once again that swift, dramatic, unpredictable disaster stirs the pocket-nerve more readily than the drag of long slow misery.

Mooney Acquitted

WHEN Tom Mooney went to trial in San Francisco last month on the last of the murder indictments growing out of the Preparedness Day outrage in 1916, District Attorney Brady refused to offer evidence and the judge directed a verdict of not guilty. Once more Mooney has dramatized the shame of his long imprisonment on testimony proved or admitted false—testimony which The Survey, first of magazines of national circulation, discussed in a staff article by John A. Fitch in the far-away issue of July 7, 1917. His lawyers are appealing to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. Another course now open is a plea to Governor Rolph for pardon which, for the first time, Mooney is willing to accept.

Building from the Bottom

OVER five hundred people from seventy-three cities attended the National Conference on the Renewal of Home-Building held last month in Chicago. Here were predominantly dealers in building materials, engineers, real-estate subdividers, architects and mortgage-finance men. There were plenty of talks about the last word in air-conditioning and the pre-fabricated house; but there were also new notes, first a recognition that the future great home market lies in a field which up to now the industry has largely ignored. As James S. Taylor, of the Division of Building and Housing of the Department of Commerce reported, the $5000-or-less dwelling is the one with which the trade must henceforth concern itself. Second, a discussion of the need for good rural housing and of the movement for the "garden home," to cost $2500, with land enough for subsistence and accessible to industrial employment. To quote Dr. L. C. Gray, of the Federal Bureau of Land Economics, with one foot firmly on the soil, but only one.

These representatives of the building industry listened eagerly to Louis Brownlow, of the Public Administration Clearing House, who stated that henceforth to be successful they must build neighborhoods and not merely houses; to Roy Wenzlick of St. Louis, who warned them that until the price level is stabilized with both dips and booms eliminated there will be no stability for the building trades; and to members who declared the land speculator must go.

The meeting appointed a committee of fifteen, headed by Alfred K. Stern, chairman of the Illinois Housing Commission, to organize a National Housing Conference Board.

Do Surveys Pay?

HUNDREDS of thousands of dollars have been spent in recent years on surveys of state and local governments in the effort to discover and eliminate sources of waste. This flow of expenditure has been a river connecting the political scientist who knows what ought to be done and the public official who knows what can be done. Has it been worth while? The immediate stimulant for this question is the receipt of five volumes totaling fifteen hundred pages, the report of a survey conducted for Governor B. M. Miller of Alabama by the Institute for Government Research of the Brookings Institution. Does the public read such reports? Act on them?

To the first question the reply must be no. Nobody reads them except the specialists. But the chief recommendations do see the light of day as they filter through the press.

As to action—economy in government—there are some straws in the wind. Probably the first reorganization of state government following a survey was that of Illinois under Governor Frank O. Lowden, which cost $50,000. It is difficult to tell how much was saved, but Mr. Lowden recently stated that improvement in tax collection alone saved millions of dollars a year. Last year North Carolina, following a survey, installed a system of centralized purchasing which saved the state government more than a million dollars the first year, it is estimated by Russell Forbes, secretary of the National Municipal League. Cincinnati, the model of efficient municipal government, reorganized and adopted the manager plan after a survey headed by Lent D. Upson, director of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research. Cincinnati saved a million and a half dollars in two years not to speak of huge savings since then that cannot be estimated since there is no way to tell how bad conditions might have been had the old regime continued. Former Governor Gardiner of Maine, writing in The National Municipal Review, reports substantial savings in his state from reorganization following a survey by the Institute of Public Administration.

In terms of cold cash, then, such surveys are worth while. This seems a narrow measure to apply. Its use can only be justified on the ground that the sole criticism levelled at such work is that it is a waste of money. When that argument falls, all reasonable objections have been met.

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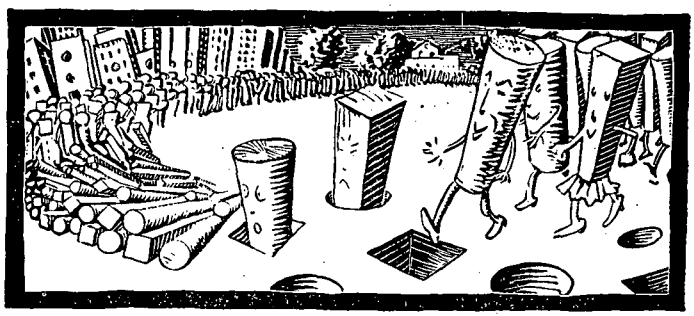

SOCIAL PRACTICE

On the Way to Socialized Courts

AN encouraging step on the thorny way to socialized court procedures has been taken in New York where the legislature, egged on by social workers, singly and in committees, acted to remove the New York City Family Court from the Magistrates Court, lowliest of judicial bodies, and to merge it with the Children's Court. These courts now become two parts of a new Domestic Relations' Court with one set of judges under whose control all divisions, including psychiatry, investigation, probation and so on, will function. The new law changes in no way the functioning of the Children's Court, but raises the status of the Family Court and permits in it the socialized practices which prevail in the former and for which social workers have long battled.

The new law considerably extends requirements for support. For instance it enables the court to provide for physically handicapped children up to twenty-one years and to require step-parents to support minor step-children and also extends the obligation to support to include husband, wife, father, mother, grandparent, child and grandchild. Under an amendment to its domestic relations' law New York State will not recognize as valid common-law marriages contracted in the future. Existing common-law marriages are not affected.

Self-Help by Request

THEY'VE added neighboring to relief in New Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, and thrown in a dose of good solid advice on forehanded ways of helping one's self. Each member of the welfare committee has taken on three families who are on relief to help them in the neighborly ways that a grocery order doesn't touch. One of these ways is to encourage them by every possible means in the seven-point self-help program which the committee has requested all those on relief to undertake. This starts with advice to plant a big garden and to "can and dry everything you can." From neighboring farmers families on relief should earn, against next winter, at least ten bushels of wheat for flour and grits, a supply of potatoes and corn,—"products from corn make dishes fit for kings,"—a pig or two and a few settings of eggs—"then raise the chickens for next winter's eating and eggs." From fruit growers they should arrange for seconds and surplus crops of apples and peaches to dry and can. The welfare committee proposes not only to cheer the families on to undertaking the program but to help them with its details to the end that, given a good season, the cellars of the community will be stocked with food as never before.

Social Work in Germany

WHOEVER sees social work as something bigger than his own desk will be interested in the series of papers on conditions in Germany in relation to practice and methods in social work, social insurance, education and so on which Ruth Weiland is offering by private subscription. It was Ruth Weiland who conducted the institute on German affairs in advance of the International Conference in Frankfurt last summer. The present offering is in response to many requests for continuing information. Each of the series of six papers discusses one topic with short notes on important events in related fields. Subjects announced are:

Federal and state legislation in the field of child welfare.

Responsibility of local authorities for needy individuals.

The importance of sickness, invalid and old-age insurance for people who are economically weak.

Welfare for the unemployed in practice.

Development and extent of social welfare in country districts.

The effect of unemployment on child and youth delinquency.

The papers are in English of at least ten pages each. Publication began in May, to continue at short intervals. The price for the six is $3 by postal order to Miss Weiland, Schwarzburg-Allee 3, Berlin-Charlottenburg.

Miss Weiland is one of the leading social workers of Germany well known in this country where she has lectured at various times. For four years she has been the business manager of the German central organization for the welfare of youth, a position recently resigned.

What Indianapolis Needed

"WE suspected that they needed recreation; we found them starved for it." So, on the heels of this discovery, the recreation committee of the Indianapolis Council of Social Agencies went to work. It organized a managing committee of twenty-five, employed a director, barred the words "unemployed" and "charity" from its vocabulary, mobilized every community facility for recreation and tapped every source of interest and goodwill. Two types of activity were planned, daytime clubrooms for reading and quiet games and a city-wide program of neighborhood evening entertainments. The former has moved slowly because of the careful organizing and supervision which each club requires. The latter has spread over Indianapolis like wildfire till it is a queer neighborhood that doesn't have its Leisure Hour Club with a regular weekly program of entertainment.

Mostly Emergency

CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND UNEMPLOYMENT, *prepared and published by The Save the Children International Union, Geneva. Copies from the American office, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Price, 35 cents.*

A series of enquiries into conditions in Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and the United States. A human document, not statistical, which makes disquieting reading.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS FOR SUBSISTENCE GARDENS, *by Joanna C. Colcord and Mary Johnston. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York. Price, 25 cents.*

Organization requisites to success based on the experience of the past two years.

COMMUNITY CHEST ACCOMPLISHMENTS. *Compiled and published by the Civic Development Department, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.*

A statistical summary of chest campaigns from 1919 to 1932 inclusive.

HOW TO HELP. *Handbook of the National Women's Committee, Welfare and Relief Mobilization, Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady chairman. Single copies free from Mary Simms, Y. W. C. A., 600 Lexington Avenue, New York.*

First aid for busy women who want their volunteer efforts to count in the present situation.

EMERGENCY RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA, *by Arthur Dunham. Price 25 cents from the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, 311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia.*

A concise report of the development and operation of a large relief organization. Essential facts and not opinions or controversies.

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Except for the director, volunteers run the whole show. Local committees have drawn in some two hundred persons while six hundred more give their services as entertainers. The weekly audiences passed eleven thousand before the clubs had been going four months.

The overwhelming response to the Leisure Hour Clubs has given the recreation committee of the Council fresh incentive toward achieving the whole recreational program recommended for Indianapolis in The Leisure of a People, the study made for the Council in 1929 by the National Recreation Association. An evaluating committee is now studying the past year's experience so that future efforts may profit from it. "The approach we have made seems sensible," says Allan Bloom, chairman of the recreation committee. "It allows for experimentation without obscuring the needs and values of the well-organized character-building agencies, and it provides amusement and some degree of participation to thousands of people whom the over-taxed recreational facilities of the city cannot reach."

Gang Prevention

A NEAR-GANG of unruly highschool boys roistering in a branch library was really responsible for the genesis of the Coordinating Councils of Los Angeles County, California, now attracting much attention from juvenile workers. Good team-play among the school principal, the police and probation officers straightened out the boys and restored peace to the library without any official action. Here was an idea that the Juvenile Court was quick to seize upon as a device for keeping children out of trouble and reducing the volume of cases crowding the court calendar. From a small beginning in Whittier have developed twenty local Coordinating Councils which now dot the county in clearly defined districts. Through a local council the social influences of a neighborhood are focused not only on children headed toward delinquency but on the delinquent homes and the delinquent community where the responsibility too often rests. Linking the local councils together is the Central Council, a policy-forming group composed of representatives of official and non-official social and legal agencies. The Central Council has a research department and is active in bringing child-guidance clinic service to locals that lack that facility. Each local has a confidential case-study committee.

The virtues of the Los Angeles plan, in the development of which Judge Samuel R. Blake of the Juvenile Court has been a prime factor, seem to lie in its capacity to bring together community forces, previously scattered and spotty, and relate them directly to the child and the things that influence him. In a pamphlet, Why Have Delinquents?, published by the Rotary Club of Los Angeles (20 cents), Kenneth J. Scudder and Kenneth J. Beam, both associated with the Probation Department, have answered many inquiries on the method of organizing the system, the way in which it functions and the purposes it serves in mobilizing community responsibility. Included is a scale for rating homes credited to Goodwin Watson of Columbia University.

THE powers that be in Richmond, Virginia, have adopted the recommendation made nearly a year ago by the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Relief that the city employ as case workers only persons eligible for membership in the American Association of Social Workers.

BEER has come to the rescue of old-age pensions in Massachusetts where the legislators have for the past two years had great difficulty in finding funds for the state's share of expenditures for some seventeen thousand pensioners. All revenues derived from beer, both by the state and the towns, will for the present be used for this purpose. Eighteen states now have mandatory old-age-relief laws which require some form of government financing, while six have laws permitting counties to act.

HEALTH

Looking Into Philadelphia's Eyes

A COMMITTEE of the Philadelphia County Medical Society has added up figures to show that while some twenty-one thousand school children were noted last year as apparently in need of glasses, hardly a third of that number had received attention at the dispensary eye services or from private physicians or in any other way. This high percentage of "untreated eyes" was practically the same three years ago; the committee believes it due to reluctance to use clinic service or inability to pay the fees of ophthalmologists. School nurses were asked to investigate the financial conditions in the families of the last two children on their lists who had been declared visually defective; the median family income for the group was $7 a week. About one fifth of the families could pay something for eye service. The society therefore has proposed a plan submitted to all approved ophthalmologists in the city, asking them to volunteer to care for children referred by the nurses under a special fee schedule, which may be amended by the nurse according to the family's situation. The ophthalmologist may select hours to suit his convenience; the nurse provides him with a statement of the patients' financial status.

Forty Years' Progress

LOOKING at the figures dug up by the Illinois State Department of Health, it seems clear that he who ventured from home to travel to the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 took his life in his hands in contrast to today's traveler. It wasn't that Chicago was especially unhealthy that year; health was better, in fact, than ever before in that city and compared favorably with other large cities. But 1933 finds Chicagoans apparently twice as safe in respect to health and accident as they were in 1893. Medical journals on both sides of the Atlantic had gravely warned their 1893 readers against the dangers of going to large expositions, especially the danger of typhoid. Last year's deathrate from that disease in Chicago was less than one hundredth the rate of 1893; the deathrate from diphtheria was less than one fiftieth that obtaining in the year of the Columbian Exposition, that from tuberculosis, less than one third. Despite the speed of current life, fatal accidents are only half as common, in proportion to population, as they were forty years ago. The risk of dying in a railroad wreck was considerably greater for Chicagoans of that time than their present danger of being killed by an automobile. Even the risk of "personally inflicted violence" has declined. The homicide rate in the city has gone up from 8 per 100,000 of population in 1893, to 12.8 in 1932, but suicide—bank holidays notwithstanding—declined from 28 to 16.9. Keeping up with an exposition is a strenuous job for the city health department, which strictly supervises eating places and other health hazards on the grounds as well as throughout the city; for the health and social agencies, which watch out for the perils against which the American Social Hygiene has issued warnings—the pitfalls laid by some commercial interests for visitors away from the home town; and for the state health department, which has set up requirements for auto tourist camps within the city and nearby. Among the records of

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the Century of Progress, none has greater actuality both for the visitors at the fair and those who stay home than the added assurance of life and health that these past decades have brought.

Better Nurses

"RATHER extraordinary progress" in raising the educational standards for students admitted to nursing schools is reported by the Committee on the Grading of Nursing Schools as the result of its current survey of 80 percent of the accredited schools in the country. Three years earlier, at the time of the first grading, only 73 percent of the student nurses in the schools had finished highschool; in 1932, the figure was 90 percent. "All over the United States," the Committee reports, "schools of nursing have found that to require a highschool diploma for admission improves the quality of the applicants and does not diminish their number." While highschool education now is generally accepted as a minimum, comparatively few schools, however, are making efforts to select their students from among the abler graduates. The Committee urges as "the next great step" that only those be admitted whose standing in highschool was above the average. The importance of selection for the school and the nurse is underscored by a recently published study by Elsie O. Bregman, which estimates that $5,000,000 is spent fruitlessly each year by schools of nursing in attempting to train students who do not complete the course. Schools requiring highschool diplomas were found to obtain a higher type of students than those which did not. Intelligence tests could reduce the waste considerably. Analysis of intelligence tests of ten thousand student nurses showed that the student nurse brain-power resembled that of normal-school students and exceeded all but 8 percent of the general population.

The City's Care of Syphilis

BECAUSE of the long and costly treatment required by the ailment, the present economic crisis has brought sharply to the fore the need for free treatment of persons afflicted with syphilis. In normal times, the New York State Department estimates, 30 percent of the syphilis cases are treated at public expense; at the present probably at least 50 percent must have free treatment. Looking over clinic records from the cities of the state, the Department finds that about a third of them have made a good start in that they seem to reach half or more of the estimated numbers of persons requiring treatment without cost. Effectiveness of clinic service, however, depends not only on reaching the patient but also on keeping him under treatment long enough to cure or arrest the disease. An ideal program calls for sixty treatments for each new patient registered; thirty treatments is a minimum standard. Amsterdam, Hornell, Yonkers, Utica and Gloversville head the list of cities according to thoroughness of treatment, since all reach or exceed the ideal standard. Albany carries off the banners in the extent of its services plus continuity of treatment, since it would appear from the records to be reaching 96 percent of the indigent cases and carrying them on the average through the minimum course. "To serve a community well," the Department declares, "a clinic must be centrally located, have convenient hours, possess at least a minimum amount of medical equipment, and have a personnel which realizes the public health importance of investigating sources of infection and examining contacts."

The basis on which the Division of Social Hygiene estimates the need for free service in New York State cities of twenty thousand population and more is to assume—according to the findings of extensive earlier surveys—that there will be 6.6 new cases each year per 1000 of population and that fully half of these will require free care.

Print and Reprint

THE ESTABLISHED POINTS IN SOCIAL HYGIENE EDUCATION, *by Maurice A. Bigelow. Price 10 cents.*

EDUCATION FOR MARRIAGE, *by M. J. Exner, M.D. Price 10 cents.*

HEALTH FOR MEN. *Price 10 cents.*

THE TRUTH ABOUT SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA. *Price 5 cents.*

NEW or revised publications of the American Social Hygiene Association, 450 Seventh Ave., New York City. Quantity rates on request. For lists of other publications and exhibit material, write the Association.

INVESTING IN HEALTH. *Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Ave., New York City. On request.*

ILLUSTRATED report of twenty-three years' returns in better health and longer life among policy-holders served by the Company's welfare division. For a list of health films loaned without rental fee, including one available with sound as well as in silent form, consult the welfare division.

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF HUMAN FERTILITY. *A Survey and Report of the National Committee on Maternal Health, Inc., 2 East 103 St., New York City.*

SUMMARY of activities, publications and studies of the Association and events in the field of its interest.

Pamphlets, reading references and reprints dealing with the costs of medical care are furnished without charge by The Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ROUTINE use of iodized salt on the tables of child-caring institutions as a preventive of goiter has been recommended by the Committee on Public Health of the Academy of Medicine in Cleveland, Ohio, which lies in the "goiter belt."

SPEAKING up for the preservation of the health and physical education budgets of schools, Professor C. E. Turner reported to the American Physical Education Association that at our present rate more public-school children will go to mental hospitals than to college.

WITH the addition of an ear, nose and throat clinic, sorely needed by its storm-lashed clients, the Seaman's Church Institute of New York City has now become a complete health center as well as a shore community for merchant seamen. The medical clinic of the center is under the supervision of the United States Public Health Service.

AN alumni association—no less—is the Sunnyrest Graduate Club of former patients at the Children's Building of Healthwin Sanatorium, St. Joseph County, Indiana. The club will meet weekly at the office of the tuberculosis association in South Bend, maintaining its interest in health improvement under the guidance of Mrs. T. Dale Swem, nutritionist of the county tuberculosis association.

IN addition to classes held in the public-health districts and hospitals for expectant mothers, the Cleveland Health Association has recently opened a class for patients of private physicians, held in the building of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine. The work is made possible by a special contribution, and no charge is made to members of the class except a nominal charge to cover the cost of printed material.

DETROIT reports dental examinations of 300,000 schoolchildren in 1932, among which 123,000 had permanent decay, 150,000 temporary decay, 75,000 abscessed teeth, and only 45,000 "satisfactory" teeth. Volunteer dentists from the Detroit District Dental Society, the Children's Fund of Michigan, and the Department of Health provided for indigent children 35,056 appointments and 87,015 "operations."

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INDUSTRY

Children on Strike

"BABY STRIKERS," as the headline writers have christened them have put Pennsylvania sweatshop conditions and exploited child workers on the front page. Some two hundred boys and girls from fourteen to twenty years old "walked out" of the D. and D. shirt factory in Northampton. In Allentown, about a hundred and fifty workers of the same ages went on strike against the Penn-Allen Company, another shirt factory. In Fayette County, about 250 girls struck against wage cuts that brought their wages under 50 cents a day. The National Child Labor Committee reports that forty or more sweatshops in this area employ about thirty-two hundred boys and girls, more than a fourth of whom are under sixteen years of age. In case after case children were found working for a dollar a week. They come from families where the father has been unemployed for a long period, in some instances from two to four years. Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the governor of Pennsylvania, joined four hundred strikers, the youngest thirteen, the eldest eighteen, in picketing Allentown sweatshops. Some of these youngsters showed paychecks of sixty cents or less for a full week's work. In the closing hours of its session, the General Assembly at Harrisburg voted a legislative investigation of child-labor conditions in Pennsylvania industries.

Correcting Men and Jobs

HOW an adequate public-employment service fits into community needs, even in a depression, is easy to read between the lines of the last annual report of Fritz Kaufman, director of the Division of Employment of the New York State Department of Labor. The New York service, reorganized in Frances Perkins' term as state industrial commissioner, now has ten offices, "attractive and well equipped." To these offices, unemployed men and women made more than 963,000 visits in 1932, about 80,000 a month. Nearly 35,000 employers used the service, 44 percent of them for the first time. About 58,000 placements were made, a drop of 27 percent from 1931, directly due to the general business situation. "While placements have decreased, many employers are now using the service for workers of greater skill and experience," including commercial and professional openings. The service has cooperated with social agencies in meeting placement problems. The service has also helped organize the New York City labor market through developing a clearance system in which forty-eight non-profit-making bureaus now pool surplus labor calls. Mr. Kaufman reports that present funds make it impossible to respond to "several requests for the extension of the service to new localities."

Working a Six-Hour Day

WORKERS' experience with the six-hour day and their opinion of it are reported in A Study of a Change from Eight to Six Hours of Work by Ethel L. Best, just published as a Women's Bureau pamphlet (No. 106. Superintendent of Documents, Washington. Price five cents). The plant investigated made the change from three to four shifts in December 1930. The number of workers was thereby increased 39 percent. At the same time hourly rates were raised 12½ percent, with a like increase a year later. The 265 women in the force of 434 who had worked under both plans were interviewed. Nearly 80 percent of them preferred the shorter day. The chief reasons they gave were increased time for leisure and home duties, less fatigue. For almost a third of the group earnings were higher under the six-hour day. On the other hand, the principal reason cited by those who favored the eight-hour day was the higher pay possible under that plan. Most of those who objected to the shorter work-day were on the evening and night shifts. While no lunch period is provided in the six-hour day, the management offers a milk service which many workers patronize. In this plant an effort has been made so to schedule each woman's work that she stands for an hour and a half and then shifts to a process where she can sit at her work. The additional hours of free time are used by most of the women reporting for household duties, gardening, shopping, recreation and study.

Occupational Disease

CANVASSING the whole question of occupational disease compensation, the report of a commission appointed by Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania a year ago offers a basis for such legislation in that state, although no action was taken in the recent session. The commission, of which T. Henry Walnut of Philadelphia was chairman, recommended the type of law which includes "a schedule listing the special diseases to be covered." Since the radium poisoning cases in New Jersey (see The Survey, May 1, 1932, page 138) many advocates of occupational disease compensation have held that this type of law is not adequate in modern industry where processes change over night. They urge that the law be made to cover any disease arising directly out of occupational hazard. The Pennsylvania commission points out however that "occupational disease legislation should recognize that accidents happen at a given point of time with a particular employer, that occupational diseases are frequently of slow

New and Useful

INDUSTRIAL TRENDS IN WISCONSIN, *by Edwin M. Fitch and Ruth L. Curtiss. University of Wisconsin Bulletin No. 1890.*

A PRELIMINARY survey to determine whether there is any basis "for hopes of future industrial decentralization in Wisconsin" which throws much light on some of the practical aspects of this much-discussed development.

REVIEW OF THE ECONOMIC COUNCILS IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, *by Elli Lindner. Prepared for the Economic Committee of the League of Nations. Price, 75 cents from the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.*

A DETAILED study that shows the variety of, in many respects, the weakness of efforts so far made to organize "the economic aspects of government," as well as the great need for such organization.

EMPLOYE MAGAZINES IN THE DEPRESSION. *Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.*

THE use of employe magazines as a channel of communication between management and workers, based on a study of six hundred such publications.

OPERATING RESULTS OF MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN MINNESOTA, 1926–30, *by George Filipetti, William Dachtler, Judson Burnett. University of Minnesota Press. Price, $1.00.*

AN example of the kind of spade work that must precede intelligent economic planning in this country.

THE OCCUPATIONAL PROGRESS OF WOMEN, 1910–1930, *by Mary V. Dempsey. Bulletin of the Women's Bureau No. 104. Price 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.*

A SURVEY of the change in the number and occupational distribution of women workers in this country in the last two decades.

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development, clear up and recur and that special provisions fitted to this difference in character must be made."

After a survey of the problems in connection with chronic incapacitating miners' asthma, one of the chief industrial hazards of the anthracite coal regions, the commission recommends a special study by the U. S. Bureau of Public Health Service in cooperation with employers and workers in the industry.

Blind Alleys and New Roads

HOW chances for wage-earning have shifted in recent years is shown in a detailed study of occupational trends in one center (Occupational Trends in New York City. National Occupational Conference, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York. Price, 50 cents). Covering more than a hundred professional and occupational groups and using United States Census data, this study seeks a basis for answers to such questions as:

Are there too many facilities for the training of bookkeepers, too few for salespeople? Which of the skilled trades are obsolescent? Do the professions and the personal service occupations offer relatively better prospects than the factory or the farm? In what fields of employment are new emergent occupations to be sought? Where can economies in vocational training be effected with least damage to the careers of young people now in school? What new facilities for adult occupational readjustment are most imperatively needed today? Which lines of employment will probably offer the best opportunities in 1936?

The report is detailed and practical. It shows, for example, the drop in the number of tailors and dressmakers in the last decade, the decrease in the proportion of men clothing operatives in the wage-earning population, the marked increase in women operatives in that industry. The number of milliners has dropped steadily since 1910. There is, apparently, a relatively small but steady demand for bakers, barbers, carpenters and painters. The drop in the number of draymen, teamsters and carriage drivers is almost exactly made up by the number employed as chauffeurs, truck and tractor drivers between 1910 and 1930. The report is not only practically useful in the occupational area it pictures, but a model for similar and much needed studies in other centers.

BECAUSE of the difficulty of raising funds, plans for the summer school for office workers at Oberlin have been revised. A two-weeks institute has been substituted for the four-weeks session first laid out. There will be courses in economics and literature focused "on the significance of changing economic and social conditions." Recreation will include summer sports, dramatics and handcrafts. The institute is being organized by the Affiliated Schools for Workers, 302 East 35 St., New York City.

WAGES During the Depression, by Leo Wolman, a significant study in brief compass is included in Bulletin No. 46 of the National Bureau of Economic Research (51 Madison Avenue, New York) published last month.

THE federal child-labor amendment was ratified last month by the Michigan and New Hampshire legislatures. This makes eight states that ratified in 1933, and brings the total to twelve.

THE Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, completing plans for its thirteenth session, invites college undergraduates to take part in the Fourth of July week-end. The guests will occupy dormitory rooms, attend classes, meet the faculty and the students, recruited from factories all over the country, and for a time become almost a part of the regular campus routine.

ALARMED by reports of magazine salesboy abuses, the National Child Labor Committee (419 Fourth Ave., New York) invites civic groups to cooperate in a survey of the actual situation and in dealing with any problems uncovered. Practices which should be reported are described in a memorandum prepared for national distribution, and available without cost through the Committee.

Unemployment and

Edited by
JOANNA C. COLCORD
and RUSSELL H. KURTZ

"Shelter Allowances"

NEW plans continue to be tried out for dealing with the vexed question of rent. From *Wisconsin* comes the term "shelter allowance," coined by the Industrial Commission. The procedure adopted in April is as follows:

(1) "Shelter allowance" shall be based on the general principle of payment of taxes, insurance, and upkeep costs. The definite formula to be followed is:

First: Use 1933 tax bill as a base.

Second: Add fire and windstorm insurance cost, not to exceed 10 percent of the taxes.

Third: If property is occupied by more than one family, use the proportion which the occupancy by the relief family bears to the total resident capacity of property.

Fourth: Add the upkeep cost which shall *not exceed* $36 per year for a family unit. The Relief Agency shall use the utmost discrimination in scaling down this $36 maximum in relation to the assessed valuation of the property, probable repair costs, etc.

Fifth: Divide the sum so obtained by twelve to obtain monthly "shelter allowance" for the family.

(2) The size of the house or apartment shall be in accordance with the number in the family. One room per person is suggested although the Relief Agency may vary this, especially in case of small or very large families.

(3) Allowance for shelter shall be among the last items of the family budget to be assumed by the Agency; as long as a family has any income at all, that income should go toward rent, even though the Agency must supply groceries or other necessities.

(4) The home visitor shall decide each month whether or not shelter allowance shall be given a family, keeping in mind the provisions in paragraph (3).

A special Rental Bureau is proposed in *Baltimore* to be set up under the Committee on Unemployment Relief, to take over from the relief agencies all dealings with landlords. This Bureau will secure complete data as to the property, its financing, the tax situation, etc. If this shows that the landlord stands in need of rent payments, a rate will be figured out to cover taxes, ground and water rent, with a possible addition up to 50 percent of the sum thus arrived at.

The province of *Ontario* has adopted an even simpler individual formula. To the actual taxes levied on the property the preceding year, the relief authorities add 50 percent, and divide by twelve to obtain the monthly relief rental to be paid to the landlord. A maximum of $15 per month is observed.

Wilmington, Delaware, prefers a flat sum for all relief rentals. The average assessed valuation of properties lived in by families on relief was found to be $1300. Average fixed charges were estimated to be:

Taxes	$ 28.06
Water rent	11.40
Mortgage of $650 at 6%	39.00
Repairs and depreciation	26.00
Insurance	4.00
Total carrying charges per annum or $9.03 per month	$108.46

On the basis of this formula, $9 was established as a maximum rent. If properties are valued at less than $1300, the rent allowed is proportionately reduced.

Ohio has just passed an "indigent tenant" law the effect of which is to remit taxes in monthly installments not exceeding $10, to landlords housing indigent tenants and willing to accept such sums in full satisfaction of the rent. Decision as to who is

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Community Action

This department is an emergency information service to public officials and to members, executives and supervisors of citizens' committees. News of interesting developments will be gratefully received by the editors, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York

indigent lies in the hands of the clerk of the board of county commissioners, unless the municipality designates some other "official, individual or corporation not for profit" to make the investigation. Considerable apprehension has been expressed that this new channel of relief is improperly safeguarded in the law.

Subsistence Gardens

THE *Illinois* Emergency Relief Commission has issued a pamphlet by J. C. Ready, director of subsistence gardens, on The Growing, Conservation and Use of Vegetables, which covers ground left untouched by this Department's pamphlet on Community Programs for Subsistence Gardens. (See the Midmonthly Survey, April, 1933, page 170.) Soil, fertilizer, garden technique, and the eradication of pests make up the first part; recipes for the preparation of vegetables as food and directions for canning and drying the second. A third section gives directions for the culture and use of individual vegetables.

Springfield, Illinois, is setting as its goal the harvesting of enough cabbage, beans and root vegetables from its 124-acre community garden to supply the needs in this line of all families on direct relief, for a period of forty-four weeks after the harvest. In addition, the men who work in the large-unit garden will be assigned individual plots and encouraged to raise and can green vegetables for their own tables.

Out on "The Coast"

THE new relief administrator of *California* has won the first round with *Los Angeles County* authorities, removing the power of assignment of men to work-relief jobs from the County Bureau of Employment Stabilization and placing it in the County Welfare Department. Future RFC funds allotted to Los Angeles County will be spent for the relief of destitution and not simply for the relief of unemployment. Destitute persons, in the definition of the administrator, are "those without food, shelter, clothing or medical attention, even though they may hold equities in their homes." The County Welfare Department must, however, in future, determine their eligibility to work relief.

Sales Tax Voided

THE state sales tax, under which *Illinois* hoped to obtain forty million dollars a year for unemployment relief and for aid to the schools was unanimously pronounced unconstitutional on May 10 by the State Supreme Court, because it exempted gasoline, and farm produce sold direct; and because of the appropriation being set up for a dual purpose. About five million dollars has already been collected under the law, which may have to be refunded.

"Township System" Defined

AT THE 1933 sessions of the *Indiana* legislature, the statutes relating to outdoor relief were amended in a number of particulars:

Public aid is limited by definition to food, fuel, clothing and shelter.

Such aid shall be contingent upon the applicant's performance of whatever work is offered to him by the overseer of the poor.

An affidavit supporting the applicant's contention of need is required.

For the first time, the township overseers of the poor are authorized to employ "investigators and other assistants" and to fix their salaries "at not to exceed $4 per day, payable from the township poor fund." Investigators must qualify by standards established by the Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief.

Indiana's backward system of relief administration through township overseers of the poor has thus been better implemented although the essential weakness of petty political domination remains. This weakness may be somewhat overcome in future by the more active participation of the Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief, created by legislative act at this same session. Its duties are "to adopt and execute measures to relieve the unemployed and to coordinate and assist the several agencies of the state which are engaged in such relief." It is charged with the responsibility of administering such federal aid as the governor secures and has, in addition, a state fund of two million dollars at its disposal for relief purposes in the ensuing sixteen months.

This state has received $5,119,886 from the RFC since October 28, 1932.

Another State Organizes

MARYLAND applied for its first federal aid in April and received $153,530 to supplement, for a time, the local relief programs. At the same time the legislature approved a bond issue of $12,000,000 for Baltimore's use in refunding relief expenditures from early 1932 to the present and to carry that city's program into 1935. It also created, by transfers within the state budget, a $3,000,000 fund which is available for relief use at the option of local governments.

Provision has been made for a state relief administration to begin functioning next October. In the meantime the governor's advisory commission, in collaboration with the Board of State Aid and Charities will exercise supervision. These groups have secured the services of a special representative from the Family Welfare Association of America to assist in preparing the local units for an enlarged part in the program under the projected state plan.

Baltimore's relief load totaled 23,153 cases in March of which 17,341 were on work relief at cash wages of $2.40 per eight-hour day. The average work-relief wages per man per month were slightly under $25. The work-relief bureau, operated by a joint committee from the agencies and the city administration, has aggressively extended its program and has given over one million man-days of work to the unemployed of this city in its first year's operation.

The private agencies continue to render investigational and relief service in the joint program, the city government providing the relief funds with the aid of the state. While there is no public-relief department in this city, the Mayor and his finance officer have participated in the determination of policies in increasing measure during the past year. A Mayor's committee, headed by a prominent banker, serves as the coordinating body between the public and private groups.

Emergency Conservation Work

APPROVAL of the "forest expeditionary force" method of handling the problem of the unmarried young men with dependents has been widespread among the relief agencies of states and cities. The prospect of wholesome occupation for this group has apparently taken a load off the mind of agencies helpless in the face of this peculiar problem. And, they report, their spirits have been gladdened by the eagerness with which the opportunity to enroll has been accepted.

The greatest difficulty—for there were bound to be some, of course—has been the fear on the part of parents that the project was a new and disguised form of militarism. In a series of bulletins issued throughout April and May, the United States

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Department of Labor has taken pains to dispose of this bogey.

It should be emphasized that the fact that a man goes to a United States Army recruiting station for enrolment does *not* mean that he joins the army . . . . The machinery of the army recruiting stations is used because it is the most convenient and most effective way of handling the enrolment. . . . The man does *not* enlist or become a soldier. He does not become liable to military law.

And in another section: "The men will be civilians and will be treated as civilians. There will be neither military drill nor military discipline."

Reports are general that the men gladly make the allotments, averaging $25 per month, from their pay to their families.

On the whole, the project has had a good "press." There have been some instances, it is true, of criticism because automobiles were in evidence at the camps on visiting days, or as a result of the misconduct of a disgruntled or indiscreet minority. These instances have been rare, however, and of minor significance.

A feature writer for The Chicago Daily News summarizes his impressions thus:

What these lads will make of themselves remains to be seen. When they set about the work for which they enlisted they may find loafing at home more agreeable. There may be desertions—even mutiny. But I doubt it. I think they are going to enjoy the practical communism of camp life, and profit by it. I think they will be turned back to society in better health, better educated and better equipped for the job of being a citizen.

What the Chests Are Facing

THE *St. Louis* drive for $600,000 to support the twenty-odd group-work agencies not included in the recent United Relief Campaign, fell afoul of the banking holidays and came to a belated demise in April with only $280,000 pledged.

In *Cincinnati*, the Chest campaign for $2,000,000 ended on May 1 with $1,817,000 pledged by the public, of which $500,000 is for relief purposes. Two hundred thousand dollars of the goal was to have been for unemployment relief service, an item which the county has since accepted, leaving the Chest with a net oversubscription of $17,000.

Chests generally have been contemplating the outlook for their fall campaigns with some misgivings in view of the depleted resources of subscribers and the questioning on the part of the public as to why it is asked to give since the federal government has assumed so large a share of the burden. In this connection, one Ohio paper says:

What is likely to be the effect of this action (federal aid) upon relief methods in the future? What can it be except to make it tremendously more difficult to persuade citizens of local communities to meet their own needs, through the "community chests" which have wrought so effectively during recent years?

But a more discerning editor in the same state says:

A new and really informed campaign of charitable need should be taken to the people during the remaining months (before the fall campaigns). It will no longer do to make sweeping appeals for funds to "feed the hungry." It is well known now that the community funds are not feeding the hungry. Tax funds are doing that.

Sound effort to make people understand the supplementary job of private social work has been too largely suspended. Reeducation of the public in the essential social services will have to be carried on. Prospective givers to community funds must be made to see that if they do not participate in being a good neighbor, a good counsellor, a guide to children, a promoter of recreation, and a builder of human morale, the sorely pressed weaker portion of the society of the cities and towns is literally going to rise and overwhelm all society in some kind of an explosion.

Reorganization in Louisiana

THE *Louisiana* Unemployment Relief Committee passed out of existence in May and was supplanted by a new Emergency Relief Administration, established by proclamation of the governor. At the same time the *New Orleans* Welfare Committee ceased to function and turned its task over to the county unit of the new administration.

This reorganization involves little immediate change in state policy but in New Orleans it was accompanied by a reduction of the daily work-relief wage from $2 to $1.50 per day. The relief program in this state is almost exclusively one of work relief and the rate of pay in New Orleans has, in the past, been a subject of considerable controversy between the NOWC and its clients. New Orleans has paid fifty cents per day more than the rest of the state, drawing upon proceeds of a local bond issue to do this. It has tried on several occasions to lower its rate to the general state level, but has always met with resistance from organizations of the unemployed. The exhaustion of this bond issue on May 1, coinciding as it did with the reorganization in administration, has resulted in the differential being wiped out in spite of opposition.

The new administration declares its intention to see that "the weekly and monthly levels of relief per family are not decreased below the amount needed for each family in each case. To that end, the matter will be worked out by increasing the number of days per worker where that is necessary to maintain the standard of relief properly needed in each case, and where any further relief is needed and properly grantable, it will be given by way of direct relief in food and clothing."

In the Keystone State

THE *Pennsylvania* Legislature adjourned May 6 after eighteen weeks devoted to what the press of the state terms a "hopelessly muddled session." "The Old Guard of the Senate made practically a perfect record in heading off social legislation," says one editor; while a correspondent declares that "their biggest blunder was on relief. When the entire $90,000,000 program is analyzed it is discovered that the legislators really provided only $13,000,000 (for relief for the biennium) of which they are absolutely sure." Seven million of this was appropriated by special legislation in the early days of the session to keep the relief program from collapsing during April and May.

At one stage of its deliberations the legislature was almost persuaded to approve a bill delivering the unemployment relief function back into the hands of the politically-controlled poor boards, but this step was averted, and the State Emergency Relief Board with its county units continues as the administering agency.

The SERB in April gave the Philadelphia County Board special authority to continue using retail grocers as food sources, thus ending a long discussion over the wisdom of installing in that county a commissary of the "community market" type made famous by the State Board's sponsorship. The agreement was in the nature of a compromise, the Philadelphia board agreeing to issue food orders restricted to foodstuffs making up the balanced ration approved by the state board.

"Back-to-the-Plow"

THE South has its own peculiar problems in relief administration, due to the quasi-feudal system which prevails in the rural areas. During the past winter, plantation field hands by the hundreds of thousands were allowed by the planters to be cared for by the state relief administrations through work relief financed by RFC funds. To the citizens of the southern states, this type of relief employment has come to be known as "working for the RFC," an expression that vies with being "on the Cross," which dates from Red Cross flood-relief days.

When the planting season approached this past spring, landowners began to worry about getting their tenants back to work. Efforts have been made by the relief administrations ever since February to cut down the relief rolls in the interest of getting men back to their plows. (See this department for April.) That these efforts have not been entirely successful is indicated by news dispatches from some of these areas. A *Mississippi* paper says:

State officials had hoped to discontinue all relief work by May 1, but floods, late cold weather and other unforeseen contingencies have made it

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necessary to continue work of the State Board of Public Welfare, and a new loan will be sought from the federal government for May and June.

On May 6, the RFC made $218,925 available for the first half of May.

From *South Carolina* comes word that the relief administration of that state has ruled that no county relief council may employ farm laborers or tenants on work relief without the signed approval of his landlord. "Otherwise," says the ruling, "serious interference with farming operations is inevitable."

"Complaints have been made in some of the coastal counties where summer crops are being planted," says a South Carolina paper, "that laborers and tenants have refused to return to the tilling of the soil and chosen instead to work for the RFC (sic) for cash wages."

Recreation

RECREATION and Unemployment is the title of a valuable handbook just issued by the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York (25 cents). It is devoted to "suggestions for community groups who are trying to meet the need of the unemployed for activities which will fill their leisure hours happily and constructively and will help in maintaining courage and mental and physical well-being."

Columbus, Ohio will use unemployed men and girls as umpires and scorers on its ninety-five public ball diamonds and tennis courts this summer, under the direction of the public recreation department. Hundreds of other men will be kept occupied on work relief in custodial and maintenance capacities.

A downtown settlement in *St. Louis* has developed an enlarged program for the boys and girls of that district by the use, on work relief, of unemployed men and women referred from the relief agencies. One man who had spent forty years with the circus instructs the youngsters in the art of tumbling; a commercial artist teaches cartooning; a draftsman directs a wood-working department. Other unemployed people supervise the game rooms and gymnasium.

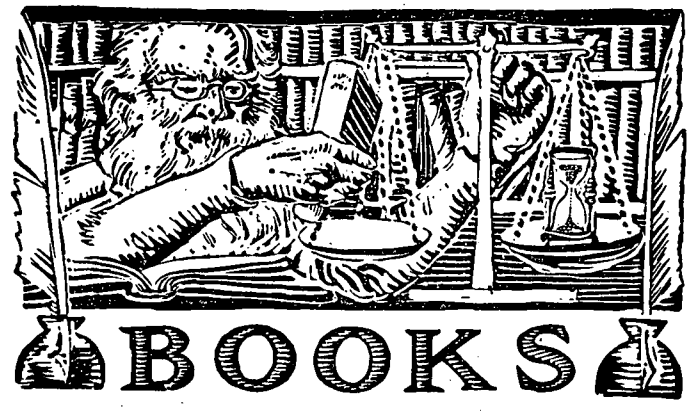
Work Relief Ended in Ontario

THE ambitious program under which during the past two years the Dominion, the province, and the municipalities have split the expenses of large work-relief programs three ways, has been discontinued, following the issuance of a survey and report on Unemployment and Relief in Ontario, 1929–1932, by the Unemployment Research Committee of the province; and of the Campbell Report, so-called, made by the advisory committee on direct relief to the provincial government. The latter report states:

> Your committee accepts the view which it believes now widely prevails that all normal governmental works enterprises should be dissociated from relief planning and administration. It is believed that any services planned for or rendered by persons receiving relief, in consideration of such relief, should be provided and administered separately from and independently of ordinary public-works programs.

The municipalities are now reimbursed only for direct relief expenses. Relief officers are given discretionary powers in requiring able-bodied heads of families to work in return for relief received, though they may not pay cash wages. The Dominion still conducts road and forest camps where single men, from quotas assigned to each province, work in return for maintenance and a little spending money.

Direct relief, which formerly included only food, fuel, clothing, footwear and shelter, has been extended to cover medical service and medical supplies, payment for these services being no more than one half the standard medical charges existing in the locality. During the few months this provision has been in effect, however, dominion and provincial relief administrations have had to meet such unexpectedly heavy demands from the municipalities for reimbursement for medical care, that the whole plan is up for re-examination.



Soft-Coal Misery

MACHINE AGE IN THE HILLS, *by Malcolm Ross. Macmillan. 248 pp. Price, $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

MALCOLM ROSS spent last winter in the hills and hollows of Kentucky and West Virginia and has written a moving account of the miners themselves, with soft-coal mining as the sooty backdrop of his story. In his pages the people come alive, as does the squalor of their homes and the meagerness of lives which for years have been at the mercy of a disorganized, over-expanded industry. Like a strand of hope running through the tale of idleness, ignorance, dirt, hunger, conflict, dispossession, fortitude, misery, is the work of the American Friends Service Committee. For into the soft-coal camps, the Quakers have come as they did to war-stricken Germany and Russia, feeding and clothing the children, serving as a link of sympathy and communication between the baffled communities and the outside.

The greatest help that could be offered the miners, the writer submits, would be to stabilize their industry through controlled production and rational sales practice, at the same time giving the men the protection of a forward-looking union. He outlines the tentative Quaker program of small local industries or farming projects, organized as supplements to mining.

Casting about for some means to hasten the slow processes of social evolution, Mr. Ross suggests an application of the British penny-a-ton plan. The three million dollars a year which such a tax would produce in this country would be used, he suggests, for health education and medical care, instruction in trades, initiating new industrial projects in the soft-coal region, better schooling, books. Mr. Ross concludes:

> During this winter—and the next—American newspapers will occasionally carry items telling of bloodshed at a coal tipple. In glancing at them remember that the incidents are merely surface indications of a deep despair engendered by a vast social injustice. Profound modern issues are concealed in this prosaic penny-a-ton plan borrowed from English experience. The American people, charitable but careless, have an opportunity to act.

BEULAH AMIDON

Lynching and Its Cure

THE TRAGEDY OF LYNCHING, *by Arthur F. Raper. University of North Carolina Press. 499 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

ALL students of government must welcome this careful, scholarly study under the auspices of the Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching, made up of members of both the white and Negro races, by this young Georgia white scholar who is field secretary of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. It is always difficult for the student of mob violence to arrive at exact facts, and the careful research which is here presented gives one a satisfying sense of finality.

Lynchings are, of course, not merely crimes against an individual, they are crimes against the state and challenges of our ability to carry on the orderly processes of government. Depressing as are the frightful details which have so frequently accompanied lynchings, the book gives one hope as it analyzes the kind

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of persons who make up the mob—mostly irresponsible, propertyless people, young men between eighteen and twenty-five (with exceptions, of course). In no examined case in 1930 was a man with a college education a member of the mob with one exception, and he was a man who within six months had been liberated from an insane asylum.

The explanation why almost no lynchers have ever been punished by local courts, that a lynching is the product of community standards and consequently will not be condemned by that community, is a successful appeal to reason; and the step beyond which suggests that a prevented lynching which spares the lives of the mob has done nothing more than restrain would-be murderers from becoming actual murderers, while the next step of mob-compelled court proceedings, described as "legal lynchings," without any of the real atmosphere of intelligent judicial procedure, are helps to the thinking of the most unwary.

The depression in which we have been struggling has brought out clearly the economic clash between the two races, when jobs have so frequently been taken from Negroes and given to whites; but the economic clash during slavery when at no time did more than 45 percent of the white population of the South own any slaves, with the consequent economic bitterness between the slaves who did work that the poor whites might have been paid for, is nowadays not so well known, but with this fact in our minds it seems less startling.

The note of cheer in the book is the evidence which the analysis contributes of faith in education and the spread of intelligent influence, of attention to health and economic opportunity, and one graph traces the comparative lines of the price of cotton and the prevalence of lynching. Mr. Raper's conclusion that "lynching can and will be eliminated in proportion as all the elements of the population are provided opportunities for development and are accorded fundamental human rights," leaves one with a sense of the spur of hope to redemptive endeavor.

New York City L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD

Father William

LIFE BEGINS AT FORTY, *by Walter B. Pitkin. McGraw-Hill. 175 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS book is not facetious as the title might suggest nor is its chief value limited to those who are just crossing the forty-yard line in their race from the cradle to the grave. Perhaps the greatest service it can render is to those past the forty-year line. The author says: "I think it highly probable that the very year which brings the first marked decline in physical energy—namely the thirty-seventh or thirty-eighth—normally lifts our practical intelligence to its final high level. . . . At twenty he was frittering away horsepower on some jackass scheme. At forty he manipulates every mouse-power so that it does the work of a hundred horses."

To many of us the chief interest lies a considerable distance up the road from the point at which Mr. Pitkin says life begins, and it is recommended as a stimulating tonic to those who have reached their intellectual and philosophical maturity at fifty, sixty, seventy or eighty years and who at that point are equipped to enjoy the harvest of a life not misspent.

The fear some have expressed that with a decreased birthrate and the consequent increase in the average age, society would become ultraconservative or static is delightfully refuted by the author who says, "Well, my friends, history refutes you. It is the old men who are the radicals and the young men who are the sappy conservatives."

The author believes the early future will greatly increase the absolute and relative number of upper-grade people throughout the world. He does not look upon the present depression as an unmixed evil. "The great crash of 1929 appears to have been marked the beginning of a new era in which the nit-wits steadily lose ground to the best minds." It may reassure the readers of The Survey that the author finds ample opportunity for the further exercise of their function. "Social welfare work calls for an indeterminable army of advisers, inspectors and other mature assistants for the solving of poverty, crime, bad housing and our many other social problems."

We can go forward then, those of us who begin to live at forty, feeling that we are just well on the way and the years ahead will be an upgrade toward the delectable mountains rather than a downgrade into the valley of death. OWEN R. LOVEJOY

Secretary the Children's Aid Society of New York

A Sociologist Views Industry

INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY, *A Sociological Appraisal of Modern Industrialism, by Arthur J. Todd. Holt. 626 pp. Price, $3.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN times of hopelessness prepare for hope, might well have been a subtitle to Professor Todd's new volume. He is appraising the impact of industrial life on society as a whole and his accounting covers the whole gamut of critical comments about modern economic organization with some portions of which everyone is familiar. Here, however, all the items and all the points of view are arrayed together so that he who reads may weigh. It is a valiant achievement in synthesis with the scales clearly tipping toward the hopeful side. To be sure, the book gives evidence of having been largely conceived and executed before the depression had become so severe, so that the worst aspects of prolonged hard times hardly get their due. Yet, even so, the discussion of the business cycle gives a perspective on the problem which is wise and heartening.

Professor Todd is definitely a meliorist, an evolutionist who would test, experiment and hold fast to that which is good. His reading of the facts is world-wide; yet it may fairly be questioned whether he takes sufficient account of the peculiar disabilities of a capitalist economy and of the class alignments and conflicts that it seems inevitably to entail. More attention might have been paid to the problems of conflicting economic interests,—how they arise, their spiritual no less than economic consequences and how greater unity of interests is to be achieved. In other words, the only danger in a volume of this scope is that the facts will obscure what scientists are calling the frame of reference. The question of how the data are being viewed is, of course, as important as what data are under examination. And on this score I feel the author is not too clear.

This is a needed book. Its documentation alone is exceedingly useful. Its perspective is large, liberal and humanistic in the best sense. The study might, however, have had a little more bite and cutting edge if the author had not tried quite so hard to be dispassionate! ORDWAY TEAD

New York City

Why Zoning Has Failed

URBAN LAND USES, *by Harland Bartholomew. Harvard University Press. 174 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN this fourth volume of the Harvard City Planning Studies, Harland Bartholomew, pioneer city planner, gives the results of his years of exploring in the field of zoning. Based on an original study made within the last five years of sixteen self-contained and six satellite cities, Mr. Bartholomew finds that, founded originally on the desire of certain better residential districts to obtain protection, and on the recognized need by municipal authorities to curtail enormous losses brought about by uncontrolled growth, zoning has not succeeded in producing either objective. And as a means whereby the health, morals and general welfare of the community can be promoted, perhaps its prime purpose, zoning has to a large extent been a failure. Why? Mr. Bartholomew concludes that zoning has failed because usually it has been based on inaccurate and/or insufficient information. Which fact points the way toward his suggested solution. There are definite limits to the amount of land which can and will be used for various purposes, definite laws of absorption or norms for single-family dwellings, multi-family dwellings, parks, playgrounds, industrial uses and other purposes. A study of conditions in these typical communities indicates this but shows that a scientific, reliable technique may be devised whereby a workable zoning system

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can be created. By comparing specific figures in any city under consideration with the norms he works out for these cities it should be possible to arrive at a satisfactory norm for future growth.

Information as to how to proceed to make the necessary surveys, what facts and conditions must be audited so as to arrive at a program for the best use of the land considering the best interests of the community consistent with individual rights, are clearly outlined in this volume. While not primarily concerned with economic values, Mr. Bartholomew's prescription should appeal to the pocketbook nerve of all property owners, for as he says, "Accurate analysis will eliminate the most serious future zoning difficulties by allotting the proper and reasonable proportion of urban land to each required use, according to a pattern best suited to local needs in each city, while unbalanced allocation can only result in decline of property values in districts which are zoned for uses for which they can never be utilized."

Even in 1933 it is still a problem as to how to put the long accepted principle of zoning into practice. Mr. Bartholomew's book answers the many questions involved. LOULA D. LASKER

Youthful Promise

SEVEN PSYCHOLOGIES, *by Edna Heidbreder. Century. 428 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a handy volume presenting the different viewpoints which are responsible for the seven brands of psychology which are most popular in America, even though at least three, structuralism, gestalt and psychoanalysis, are European importations. With primary interest in their effect upon the development of psychology, the author has aimed to present each system as a unit and has offered her views on them in a reasonable manner without too much destructive criticism. Her presentation indicates the difficulties in harmonizing the various appeals and psychologic angles despite some similarities, and likewise the difficulty of proving or disproving many of the factors of difference. It cheers the troubled spirit to read that the significant fact about psychology is that it is young and that it may be growing, "that it has both the rawness and promise of youth, and that it is in the very midst of the struggle for that command of tools and materials which is characteristic of the mature science."

The author has presented a readable, non-technical and useful book which should answer many questions for those who are struggling to fit the scheme of human behavior into one category of psychological thought. IRA S. WILE, M.D.
New York City

RUN OF THE SHELVES
A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

EDUCATION ON THE AIR 1932, *edited by Josephine H. MacLatchy. Ohio State University. 367 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*
RADIO AND EDUCATION 1932, *edited by Levering Tyson. University of Chicago Press. 306 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

PROCEEDINGS of two conferences on radio and education bring together summaries of going experiments with adult education on the air, the possibilities in such applications of this new means of communication, and the obstacles in the way of radio's development as an educational agency.

BUNKLESS PSYCHOLOGY, *by Herbert Hungerford, illustrated by Ruth W. Hungerford, The Green Lamp League. Pages 114. Price $1 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE author gives an exposition of the methods which he has found helpful to himself in establishing mental equilibrium after being shattered on the rocks of his own personal conflicts. Bunkless psychology is one which meets one's own personal needs and adjustments. It enables one to regulate his own affairs while facing honestly the realities of life, with formulations in terms of

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faith and reading, and the acquisition of the power of serene tolerance and self-control.

JOB INSURANCE, *by John B. Ewing. University of Oklahoma Press. 263 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

LIKE so much of the output of the University presses, this book is unnecessarily academic and hard to read. But for the persevering reader genuinely concerned with experiments in compulsory public unemployment insurance in this country, there is much valuable material here. Particularly useful is the analysis of the "Wisconsin plan" and the "Ohio plan" and the comparisons drawn between the principles and the practical applications of the two types of legislation.

THE PLANNED COMMUNITY, *with Analytical Charts of American and European Housing. Architectural Forum, 220 East 42 Street, New York City. Price 25 cents.*

THANKS to the Architectural Forum, the reproduction of the photographs of the twenty-five charts presented at the recent architectural exhibit in New York of American and European low-cost housing projects are now available in pamphlet form. Each chart—which it may be recalled included pictures of good and bad housing and explanatory material (see The Midmonthly Survey, March, 1933)—is given a full page. This pamphlet is an unique and invaluable manual to the teacher and student of housing.

CHRIST IN THE BREADLINE, *by Kenneth W. Porter, Seymour Gordden Link, Harry Elmore Hurd. The Driftwind Press, North Montpelier, Vt. 27 pp. Price 50 cents, paper; $1 in boards, autographed, postpaid of The Survey.*

THESE "poems for Christmas, Lent and other Holy Days" were first published in December 1932 but the interest they aroused rapidly exhausted the first edition. In a foreword to the second edition, just issued, John Haynes Holmes welcomes them "for their spirit of pure and lofty idealism and searching criticism of our so-called Christian civilization." The poets have contributed to Poetry, Plain Talk, The Saturday Review of Literature, Unity and have appeared in several anthologies.

COMMUNICATIONS

Saved by Insanity

TO THE EDITOR: Against the background of the prison-reform chapters of Ann Vickers, why doesn't one of your criminology experts do an article on the Ruth Judd case in Arizona? A tubercular psychopathic woman commits murder and is sentenced to hang. Prison life and the contemplation of her fate aggravate her mental condition to such an extent that the warden, opposed to capital punishment, has her tried for lunacy and the jury finds her insane. She is committed to the State Hospital until such time as she regains her sanity, when she is again liable to hanging. It seems that even the public in the West (where "stringing them up" was popular enough with the '49ers) sees something amiss here. In California, the lower house passed a bill to abolish capital punishment, but it lost in the Senate in spite of support by women's clubs, civic bodies and other groups.

CALIFORNIAN

The California Cooperatives

TO THE EDITOR: There is something to be added, I think, to the discussion between Professor Burgess and Miss Robbins regarding the Unemployed Cooperatives as found in your April Midmonthly issue. From some contact with representative associations of this kind in Los Angeles County, we conclude:

a. That the families on the cooperative list are unable to obtain enough assistance from the cooperatives to maintain themselves.

b. That a considerable proportion of the families are receiving assistance from the public and private social agencies. Clearing with the Social Service Exchange a list recently submitted, we found that this percentage was over 75. The list may not have been fully representative. The men and women on their list also are receiving (and very properly) their proportionate assignment of work relief on RFC and city funds.

c. It is a fallacy to assume that the group in the cooperatives is new to receiving relief. The same clearing with the SSE showed many of them had been known for years.

d. The movement in spite of these qualifications is significant and valuable primarily because of the effect on the morale of those participating. It gives them an outlet for energies and a feeling that, as Mr. Christoffersen says, "We are doing for ourselves and not waiting for others to care for us." Secondarily, there is some return in food and other salvage which helps even if it does not obviate the relief from public and private agencies.

SEWARD C. SIMONS

Executive Director, Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies, Pasadena, California

A Plan to Oust the $5 Dress

TO THE EDITOR: This might better be addressed to your wastebasket because it is written by an ignorant layman and it will soon find its way there. But as a would-be conscientious shopper I want to ask a question about these bad working conditions among garment-makers that was smoldering in my mind even before you published Miss Perkins' recent article about the $5 dress, a question which was further stirred up by Miss Schneiderman's recent meeting to consider the use of a garment label.

At present there seems to be no possible way for us to learn whether we are buying clothes made under proper conditions, if, as I am told, a high price is no guarantee. Why cannot some such procedure as the following be developed? (pending more thorough measures): Let the conscientious *retailer* who believes that his things are properly made say to the state and federal labor bu-

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reaus, "We believe that the garments we sell are made under good conditions. We should like you to carry out a thorough inspection of the places where they are made and report to us. If you find good conditions, as to hours, pay, etc., we should like a statement from you to that effect which we may use in advertising." Instead of, or together with, a signed and dated testimonial, the government authorities might supply a symbol to be used as a placard on the street, like the ubiquitous Bell telephone sign or in smaller forms on tags or labels.

Of course such a scheme would be open to abuse, but what reform is not? After a dozen retailers, or even a smaller number, had won the right to display such a statement or symbol, the conscientious shopper, buying a garment anywhere, could ask (pleasantly), "Has this store had its garment shops inspected?" And a little later the inquiry could be, "Why does this store not have the government labels showing that these garments are made under proper conditions?"

Meanwhile all the welfare agencies would have their hands full in educating the shoppers to raise the question and to favor the commended shops. I hear that our indifference is the chief hindrance to better conditions.

If the inspectors inform my conscientious retailer that conditions are not as they should be, he may either reform or do nothing, in which latter case things would at least be no worse than they are now.

It seems to me the retailer must and can take the initiative if the government will meet him halfway. Or perhaps it lies first with such agencies as The Survey to persuade the retailer to act. There would be no use in having the federal or state bureaus offer inspection and reward if no desire for it had first been aroused.

New York City G. W. BARNES

As to Morale

TO THE EDITOR: We are becoming quite acutely conscious as social workers of the mental-hygiene aspects of the relief problem. Several recent articles in The Survey make some reference to this problem, as for example, Shock Troops of the Settlements in the January Midmonthly and in the same issue a review of Dr. Pratt's recent pamphlet Morale. Probably most of us are ready to grant that if the unemployed person is to keep some measure of necessary self-respect he must not be blamed as an individual for his failure to make the normal work-adjustment. We recognize the social nature of the maladjustment, and that it must be met by social measures. However, to quote Dr. Pratt, "social workers are faced with an immediate factual situation which must be dealt with as they find it, leaving to others the task of fundamental social reconstruction."

Are there not implications here which need to be thought through? Should we—indeed can we—develop any very effective mental-hygiene procedures for maintaining the morale of the unemployed in the immediate situation without direct facing of these problems of "fundamental reconstruction"? For example, what part are the unemployed themselves, as an economic group and as an integral part of that larger group which comprises all who labor with hand or brain, to play in achieving a more equitable social order? To deny an important political function to the unemployed is to challenge the very basis of our allegedly democratic society. Perhaps as we face the economic and political realities of the total situation we shall come to realize that the individual unemployed man, when he stands alone, is indeed doomed to a very real frustration with its attendant unhealthy bitterness and blind resentment—and that our techniques may mitigate slightly but can never remove the causes of that frustration. Experience has already shown however, as witness The Survey accounts of development in Chicago and elsewhere of spontaneous organizations of the unemployed, that where even a small beginning is made in encouraging cooperative efforts at self-help and group expression, morale is greatly improved.

It is probable that within the next few months and years we shall see a growing realization by the unemployed that in union

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and solidarity lies their strength and their only opportunity for an effective voice in solving their own problems. Situations of conflict and tension are certain to arise, as indeed they have arisen already in hunger marches and demonstrations. The problems raised for the social agency and worker may be increasingly difficult and will have to be met pragmatically in terms of concrete situations. But are we prepared to grant, in terms of our own mental-hygiene philosophy, the potential therapeutic values to the unemployed themselves of group action when intelligently directed into constructive programs? And as social workers must we maintain strict neutrality or may we, as the Chicago settlement workers are doing, assume some responsibility for directing these movements into constructive channels? May this come to be indeed our most important mental-hygiene function?

Yonkers, New York FLORA DAVIDSON

Whither Social Workers?

TO THE EDITOR: Mr. Hodson in your April Midmonthly has written a minister's sermon on social workers in a changing world, and to the superficial eye the impression is gained that social workers are aware of the fact that the world is changing, that they have ideas on the subject and that some of them propose to do something about it.

With respect to the nature of the change, it is pertinent to inquire what Mr. Hodson really means by saying that we "are shifting from individualism as a way of life to collectivism . . . from too great insistence upon the ways and means of profit to the ideals of public welfare and more widespread human happiness. . . ." If Mr. Hodson discerns these glad tidings upon the horizon let him tell us more about them. To many of us it seems as though we have never had as much individualism as we have right in our midst today. And where is this collectivism? Mr. Roosevelt, at Washington, closes eighteen thousand banks and opens some thirteen thousand ten days later, cuts federal salaries 15 percent and herds 250,000 boys into reforestation camps under a military régime. Is this collectivism, or is it the beginning of fascism? What ideals are prompting boss-ridden legislatures to pass minimum-wage laws for women and children that are jokes? What signs are there that our economic system "seeks to provide for the ordinary man and woman the necessities of life, security and satisfaction?" Where is this "awakened public conscience" that has given an "impetus" to the "establishment of unemployment reserves, health protection and other forms of social insurance?" What have become of the unemployment-insurance proposals and promises that filled the air before our late election? We have been studying unemployment insurance since 1930. What else remains to be known about it?

The question arises as to whether Mr. Hodson has examined carefully the basic assumptions that lie behind his proposals. He calls for "collective action through voluntary cooperation," and explains that "effective cooperation often means a reeducation of the cooperators with modifications of attitudes, emotions and customary habits of thought." Earlier Mr. Hodson speaks of the inevitability of "fundamental changes in the present order of things." Well, are social workers to effect these fundamental changes? By cooperation, with the bankers and the industrialists? And are the bankers and the industrialists going to be cooperated out of the dividends and interest that give them a vital stake in the present order of things? What do you mean, cooperation? Are we social workers going to modify the attitudes, emotions and customary habits of thought that are part and parcel of a profit economy?

Community machinery for collective thought and action "must be democratically organized and free of external controls. . . ." Whose collective thought? Certainly not the fifteen million unemployed. Social workers and board members? They may not know it, but they are rapidly fading out of the picture. Ninety percent of unemployment relief comes from tax-supported funds. Relief machinery is controlled by local politicians, responsible to state legislatures and ultimately to the federal government. How democratically organized and free of external controls are these agencies of government? What kind of "bold and constructive" and "planned" action are councils of social agencies going to take in a period of rapidly falling income and standards? What sort of community "leadership" is a council of social agencies really providing?

Well, what does it all mean, if I am not naive?

PHILIP LOVELL

TO THE EDITOR: The substance of Mr. Lovell's letter seems to be that the world is in a sorry plight, that little is being done about it, and that we are not on the way to better things.

There is no question that widespread suffering exists and that relief is tragically inadequate. How much greater that suffering would have been but for the labor and devotion of social workers, Mr. Lovell will perhaps appreciate if he is familiar with the relief history of the past four years. The part that welfare agencies and their central councils have played in forcing upon city and state governments the major responsibility for emergency relief is a matter of record, and the effort to improve standards of administration and to secure larger appropriations goes on continuously. . . . It was the social workers who led the fight for federal grants-in-aid to the states for unemployment relief. That they are not content with merely remedial relief measures the record of the hearings on the federal bill will show. The real problem centers on the way out of our present chaos. We are proceeding on the theory that our existing institutions can be reorganized in an orderly and rational way. It takes time to alter the thought and action of a whole nation which has come reluctantly to a realization that its accepted principles of economic organization are faulty and in need of substantial revision. To those who are willing to follow the road of reconstruction there are signs of encouragement. These signs are minimized or ignored by those who would scrap the present economic order and substitute something new.

What indications are there that a new ferment is at work? First of all there is a healthy criticism of the capitalistic system in current books, magazines and in the press, coupled with suggestions for fundamental reforms in industry which are now more widely accepted than ever before. Wherever men congregate they are discussing proposals for economic planning and industrial reorganization which a short while ago would have been regarded as visionary or worse. President Roosevelt and his administration are, in my opinion, courageously leading the way toward a new dispensation. The progress made on federal relief, stimulation of huge public works, a national system of unemployment exchanges and the regulation of production and of hours and wages in industry is indicative of a real concern for the welfare of all the people and gives promise of helpful results.

Within the year Wisconsin has passed the first unemployment reserve act and Ohio has an excellent report from its Commission on the subject, although no bill has yet been reported out of Committee. In New York, Maryland, Minnesota and Utah an unemployment reserve bill was passed in one house of the legislature. In all, twenty-six states, mostly industrial, have had the subject under discussion. Mandatory minimum-wage bills went on the statutes this year in New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire and Utah. California already had such a law. The first law providing allowances for aged persons was passed about ten years ago. Now some twenty-four states have some such provision.

Granted that action on urgently needed legislation is being delayed by the opposition of selfish interests, the fact remains that there has been distinct progress during the year.

These are a few of the reasons why I think there is still hope for a "new deal" within the framework of American institutions. I have no illusions about the fact that we have only made a beginning and I recognize the delays and difficulties that lie ahead. I do not think they could be eliminated under any proposals for a new order that the American people will accept. We have no ideal choice, our present reliance must be in experiment and adaptation. WILLIAM HODSON

Executive Director, Welfare Council of New York City

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

No Difficulties

PICKED from the incoming mail of parole officers and relayed by the sprightly newsletter of the United States Probation System:

"I am not working at present and so face no difficulties."

"Charles is all right. He has married himself a wife and is still living with no difficulties."

"Days employed, none. Wife employed and we live with my parents and face no difficulties."

"Days employed, seven. Duties, taking care of a cow and three pigs. No difficulties."

"Dear Judge, I surtinly thank youse for my payroll and if I ever do get in any difikulties I hope youse dont ketch me."

As an expression of appreciation and esteem to Amos W. Butler, its earliest living ex-president, the American Prison Association has published in a dignified brochure the speeches made at the dinner given in his honor at the Prison Congress last fall in Indianapolis, including with them a sheaf of congratulatory messages received on that occasion.

GEORGE Aubrey Hastings whose assignment by President Hoover to the follow-up work of the White House Conference carried him up and down the map last year, has returned to New York where he has been appointed assistant secretary of the newly created State Milk Control Board. He will be in charge of the Board's New York City office.

CHICAGOANS by the hundred turned out on May 22 for the civic dinner arranged by the Friends of the Juvenile Court as a tribute to the Hon. Mary M. Bartelme, retiring judge of the Cook County Juvenile Court. Edward L. Ryerson, Jr., was chairman of the dinner committee.

QUAKER common sense holds that the basis for constructive action is understanding. Therefore the Friends have for years worked steadily to enlighten us on the troubled question of race relations, particularly Negro-white relations, in this country. To this end they are organizing a four-weeks' institute to be held at Swarthmore College in July with lectures and round-tables on aspects of the problem and techniques of dealing with it. Quaker thrift makes it possible for a fee of $75 to cover room, board and tuition. Opportunities for summer recreation are included. For further information write the Institute of Race Relations, 20 South 12 Street, Philadelphia.

THE offices of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership have been moved from Washington, D. C., to 42 Broadway, New York. James Ford, editor of the conference publications, is in charge.

THE Survey herewith bows its appreciation to the public-health nurses of Cleveland who, according to Virginia Wing of the Brush Foundation, are addicted to it to an extent only surpassed by their own professional journals. Miss Wing's check-up of the reading habits of the city health department nurses showed that 61 percent of them read Public Health Nursing; 59 percent, The American Journal of Nursing; 14 percent, The Survey and 9 percent, Hygeia, while a sprinkling of interest goes to some half dozen small publications.

No longer will tongues twist—much—over the alliterations of the Association of Community Chests and Councils. It's now, if you please, Community Chests and Councils, Inc., the Inc. by grace of incorporation under the laws of the State of New York. Along with a new name comes a new president, John Stewart Bryan, newspaper publisher of Richmond, Va., who succeeds J. Herbert Case of New York. Mr. Case has been trying to resign for a year and only now succeeded.

ANOTHER newly amended name is that of the American Association for Old Age Security, Inc., henceforth the American Association for Social Security, Inc. The fact that the fight for old-age assistance is half won with laws in twenty-five states, led the Association at its recent annual conference to broaden its front to take in unemployment and social insurance of all kinds and to amend its name to fit its new program.

"From Alms to Welfare"

BY one of those accidents that seem to happen occasionally in the best regulated editorial families The Survey's article on the reorganization of the Newark, N. J., Department of Public Welfare (see From Alms to Welfare, The Midmonthly Survey, April 1933, page 149) failed to mention the motivating drive of Joseph P. Murphy, chief probation officer of Essex County, in converting into reality the hopes of social workers for a strong integrated public department. Mr. Murphy, long a protagonist for reorganization, served the department as consultant during its first crucial year and originated many of the structural and administrative changes which were basic to the reorganization. Since then his active interest has been a continuing factor in the department's development. The Survey is grateful to Mr. Murphy's friends for calling its attention to the mischance which failed to credit him with his contribution to a situation which was full of credit for every one concerned.

OUT of the record: The nurse assigned to follow up this boy found that he had a stomach ache. As a result of her work he was operated on for appendicitis.

THE Rome State School, New York, announces its eighteenth annual summer school, from July 5 to August 16, for a variety of special courses having to do with retarded and mentally deficient children. Details from Dr. Charles Bernstein, Rome, N. Y.

A MEMORIAL not in terms of marble or granite but in the forces of life itself has been envisaged by the Madison (Wisconsin) Social Workers Club for Lena K. Schmidt, director of the Public Health Nursing Association of Madison, who was killed on March 5 when her car was struck by a train as she was returning from visits to patients. The Club is endeavoring to raise funds from organizations and individuals to put on a permanent basis the fund for codliver oil for needy children of the city which Miss Schmidt herself started in 1931.

FOR the third summer in a row the National American Red Cross is offering teacher training courses in home hygiene at the University of California, Pennsylvania State College, Colorado Agricultural College and Syracuse, N. Y., University. Applicants must be registered nurses. For date and details query I. Malinde Havey, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

CALIFORNIANS will have the chance this summer to imbibe some of the mellow wisdom of Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston who has accepted the invitation of the University of California to give two courses in social ethics at the summer school. Mrs. Cabot, formerly a teacher at Wellesley, will accompany him to the coast and will give a series of seventeen public lectures on the psychology of childhood and youth.

PAUL S. Bliss has retired as executive secretary of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Red Cross, to which he was appointed a year ago, and will devote himself to writing. He is the author of several books of verse, has been identified with social work publicity both in Minneapolis and St. Louis, and is a past-chairman of the National Social Work Publicity Council.

THE Children's Welfare Federation, New York, will conduct its seventh annual training course for camp counsellors from June 22 to 25 at Northover Camp, Bound Brook, N. J. Karl D. Hesley of Henry Street Settlement will be the director. Details from Dr. M. Alice Asserson, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York.

IN the impressive twenty-three page Representative Bibliography on Social Planning published in the March issue of Social Forces, The Survey was gratified to find itself listed in all but two of the twenty-two classifications with, by quick count, sixty-odd references in all. What it doesn't understand is how it got left out of the Forestry Division. Is it possible that someone couldn't see The Survey for the trees?

Big Birthdays

IN its spacious country setting, vibrant with the beauty of Connecticut in May, the Children's Community Center of New Haven, Byron T. Hacker executive director, celebrated its hundredth anniversary with a pageant, The Crusade for Children, which—Chicago take notice—might well have been called A Century of Progress. In a dozen scenes and interludes it depicted incidents of a forward march, which began in 1833 when "the little white house in Grove street" was opened by The New Haven Female Society for the Relief of Orphan and Destitute Children, and which "was seldom to flag and never to cease." Officers, staff and the whole family of some 350 children had a gorgeous time acting in the pageant and joining

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in the general rejoicing over the auspicious beginning of the second hundred years. The pageant as well as a history of the five hundred years, was written by Willard E. Solenberger who, very much of a person on his own account incidentally, is the son of Edwin D. Solenberger of the Philadelphia Children's Aid Society.

Now here's another even bigger birthday, the 130th of the Newark Female Charitable Society, which began when New Jersey's largest city was a little country village. Originally the society boarded out a few summer children with nearby farmers. It now maintains modern nutrition camps where several hundred undernourished children are treated annually. It also conducts a day nursery at its building 305 Halsey Street which is likewise headquarters for clinics of the Department of Child Hygiene. In fact the only thing dated about the society on its 130th birthday is its name, and this chronicler is just sentimental enough to hope that the Females never change it.

Not so big, but certainly not to be sneezed at, is the birthday of the Yonkers, N. Y., Charity Organization Society which on June 9 turned the half-century mark. "We're not having a celebration," says Julia V. Grandin, the general secretary, "but we're not overlooking emphasis in our publicity." The Yonkers COS took to the field just six months behind its next-door neighbor, the New York COS. The Buffalo society is the matriarch of the clan, antedating the others by almost four years.

Dr. Justin Miller, picked by the North Carolina Conference for Social Service as its new president, is a veteran at the job. He was president of the California Conference of Social Work in 1929–30 before going to North Carolina as dean of the law school of Duke University. N. C. Newbold of Raleigh and Mrs. E. M. Land of Statesville are the new vice-presidents, J. S. Holmes of Raleigh the treasurer and Gertrude Weil of Goldsboro the secretary.

The Ordeal of Osborne

IT'S a bad time to get a book published as anyone knows who read Robert O. Ballou on The Social View of Book Publishing in Survey Graphic for May. But in spite of the general cagyness of the commercial publishers there is a good chance for Frank Tannenbaum's The Ordeal of Thomas Mott Osborne to come out provided that social workers and others who realize its importance will bespeak their copies in advance of publication. The North Carolina University Press, Chapel Hill, N. C. will publish it as soon as it has orders for 250 copies. Orders for 125 are already in hand, with 125 still to go. The University promises a volume of 320 pages of its usual high standard of typography and binding, dedicated to George Foster Peabody with an introduction by Franklin D. Roosevelt. The price is $3. Survey readers have already had a taste of the stuff the book is made of in the series of articles on Thomas Mott Osborne by Mr. Tannenbaum which appeared in Survey Graphic in 1930–31.

The American Association of Schools of Professional Social Work has compiled a statistical report on students in its twenty-four member schools at the end of 1932. The three largest enrolments are: New York, 521, of whom 163 are full-time; Chicago, 435, full-time 169; Fordham, 361, full-time 46. Graduate students at the New York School number 417; at Chicago, 294 and at Fordham 83. The School at the University of Minnesota has the largest number of students from other departments electing courses in social work, 172 of its total enrolment of 319 being so classified.

New officers of the Connecticut Conference of Social Work are: president, Bessie Wessell, Connecticut College, New London; vice-presidents, Mrs. Edward Eggleston, New London, Walter H. Wheeler, Stamford, Mrs. Edwin A. Ross, Norwich, Leroy A. Ramsdell, Hartford; treasurer, Ralph Mattison, New London; chairman of the 1934 conference, Rev. R. J. O'Callaghan.

Versatility

LETTER received by W. H. M., New York: "I am very much interested in Miss So-and-So. Can you not give her a position on the Emergency Work Bureau? She would make an excellent investigator or would be good as a caretaker in one of the city comfort stations."

Jesse O. Stutsman, a penologist of national reputation, died recently in Lewisburg, Pa., where he was conducting a training school for officers at the federal penitentiary. He had been superintendent of the Detroit House of Correction, the Pennsylvania State Prison at Bellefonte and at the time of his death headed the Federal House of Detention in New York City.

Cleveland has borrowed from Boston Sybil Foster, educational director of the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene, and Edith L. M. Baylor of the Children's Aid Society to make a survey of the functions and intake of its children's protective agencies.

Under the vigorous leadership of Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, a movement is on foot to promote an annual conference on tuberculosis among Negroes in Georgia. Mr. Washington's committee, with which Dr. J. P. Faulkner secretary of the Georgia Tuberculosis Association is associated, grew out of a meeting of Negro leaders held at the school and sponsored by the GTA which faced the facts of tuberculosis among Negroes in the state and sought means for its control.

John Henry Williams of the Department of Economics at Harvard University has been elected Nathaniel Ropes Professor of Political Economy, succeeding to the chair long and honorably held by William Z. Ripley. Professor Williams, an authority on banking and currency, has previously been connected with Princeton and Northwestern University. Professor Ripley retired with the rank of professor-emeritus.

Just fifteen years after she completed its organization and became its first executive secretary, Virginia M. Chetwood announced her retirement from the Bergen County, New Jersey, Tuberculosis and Health Association. When Miss Chetwood started in 1918, the only way to get examinations of suspected cases of tuberculosis was to have them made by the county physician in his office in the county jail. By 1920, tuberculosis clinics, a first objective of the Association, were opened, and five years later they were turned over as a going concern to county control. School nursing was inaugurated by the Association in thirteen communities, then taken on by local boards of education. Red Cross nursing service, started in 1924, was first directed by the Association and now has its own directorate. The Association now maintains a county-wide educational program. The fifteen pioneering years under Miss Chetwood's leadership have seen the happiest form of service of the voluntary health agency—demonstrations so vivid that one by one they become a going part of general community life. Miss Chetwood was succeeded on May 1 by Gertrude Eckhardt, formerly educational secretary of the Association.

The American Society for the Control of Cancer has removed its lares and penates from 25 West 45 street, New York, to the new Rockefeller Center, 1250 Sixth avenue. At its recent annual meeting the society elected Dr. George H. Bigelow of Boston as president and Dr. James Ewing of New York as vice-president. Dr. James B. Murphy of New York is chairman of the board.

On account of an ailing budget the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania has had to part company with Elsie H. Lawrence since 1928 associated with its Child Welfare Division and active in the formulation of its Ten Year Program.

What Next Department

A LADY instructor at a school which shall be nameless—you'd be surprised—has told a waiting world that her research indicates that what every home really needs is miniature grand opera, with all conversations between parents and children carried on in song or chant. "Parents should carry on a dialog in song with their children. The uninspiring tasks of dressing, face-washing, going to bed, spinach-eating and tooth-brushing will become a pleasure and gain new gusto and zest when made the subject of a singing game."

Might be an idea here for staff meetings, or even board meetings when gusto and zest begin to flag.

Public health lost another of its pioneers recently, Dr. Charles Oliver Probst who died at the age of seventy-five at his home in Columbus, O. He was the founder of public-health administration in Ohio and laid down the fundamental policies under which the department grew and prospered for forty-seven years. At the time of his death he was superintendent of the Franklin County Tuberculosis Sanatorium and member of the Public Health Council of the State Department of Health.

Martha L. Hawkins, whose nursing experience has carried her from coast to coast, has joined the staff of the Northern Westchester District Nursing Association, New York.

"Can we do business with you on the barter basis?" wrote the Rochester, N. Y., Council of Social Agencies to Paul L. Benjamin in Buffalo. "We want you to lead a discussion on certain sections of the Study of Social Trends. Naturally we have no money, but if you will come we will trade you a Rochester speaker the next time you want one."

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